



# BITE of a MAD DOG.

Directions to prevent CANINE MADNESS by ABLUTION.

**N**EAR Wrexham, in North Wales, three men died of Canine Madness in October and November, 1788.

These melancholy cases spread a general alarm; but it ought to give great comfort and satisfaction to any one who may be bitten, to know that there is a safe, easy, and effectual method of preventing infection, which can seldom give pain, or require skill, and is in the power of every person to employ. It is generally allowed by physicians, that the spittle of a mad animal, infused into a wound, is the *only* cause hitherto known, that can communicate Canine Madness to the human body. This poison does no sudden mischief, is not immediately absorbed into the blood; and sufficient opportunity is given to remove it, before any danger can arise. When a person is bitten, the plain and obvious means of preventing any future injury is, first, to wipe off the spittle with a dry cloth, and then to wash the wound with cold water. After a plentiful affusion of it, warm water may be employed with safety and advantage; not slightly and superficially, but abundantly, and with the most persevering attention; in bad cases for several hours. A continued stream of it poured from the spout of a tea pot or tea kettle, held up at a considerable distance, is peculiarly well adapted to the purpose. If the Canine Poison infused into a wound were of a peculiar Colour, as black, like ink, we should all be aware that plenty of water and patient diligence would effectually wash out the dark die; but this could not be expected by slight and superficial ablu- tion. After a bite has been carefully washed, colour it with saliva, tinged by ink, &c. When some hours have elapsed wash out the stain. A visible proof may thus be obtained how soon and perfectly water can cleanse a wound from saliva. As an argument that slight washing of the wound is not sufficient to cleanse it effectually from the poison, we may mention, that, in some cases, after inoculation for the small pox, the poisonous matter has been attempted to be washed out of the wound, by persons who wished to prevent its effects; yet the inoculated small pox appeared at its proper period. These unsuccessful attempts were performed secretly, hastily, and timidly, by a female hand; but in a case where the inoculated incisions were probably washed with greater care, infection was prevented. Such facts teach us the importance of patient perseverance in washing away the poison; but they need not abate our confidence that such perseverance will certainly be successful.

The ablu- tion should be accomplished with great diligence and without delay; and may be performed by the patient or any assistant. However, as the apprehension of this dreadful disorder always excites the greatest anxiety, a surgeon's advice and assistance ought to be obtained, as soon as possible, in all cases where the skin is injured: He will execute these directions most dexterously and completely. In a bad wound the poison may be conveyed deep into the flesh, by long teeth or lacerations. In such circumstances, he should open and wash, and, whenever any painful uncertainty can remain, he should cup and syringe every suspicious place. If the bite has been neglected till the inflammation begins, he should, after shaving off the inflamed

By this method of purification, it cannot be doubted that every particle of poison, and, consequently, that every cause of danger may be effectually removed.

IT appears highly probable that ablu- tion might prevent the mischief arising from all external Poisons to which water can be freely and plentifully applied. In some cases this opinion might be decisively determined by experiment.

1. Let a patient to be inoculated, have two incisions cut in one arm: to both of them apply genuine variolous matter. Make two like incisions, near together, in the other arm; apply the same variolous matter to the 3d wound, and ink *only* to the 4th. After 1, 3, 12, 20, or more hours, wash the 3d and 4th incisions with equal care, till the ink disappears; when, it may be presumed, that the variolous matter also is washed out of the 3d incision. A comparative view of the appearance and healing of the incisions, in both arms, would satisfactorily discover whether the poison was all washed away from the 3d wound. Might not such an experiment be performed by an inoculator, without any risk or injury to his patient, and would it not be conclusive in regard both to the variolous and canine poison?

2. It seems reasonable to expect that the venom of the viper and other serpents might be washed out of the wounds they inflict, if the orifices made by their teeth, were sufficiently opened, and incisions, to allow the free access of water.

3. The oil of tobacco infused into a wound, is speedily mortal to small animals. Water might not quickly unite with this oil; but if soap suds and a stream or injection of water, were copiously and alternately used, the wound may probably be deterged from this poison, so as to obviate any dangerous consequences.

Practicable trials might easily be made, that would satisfactorily determine, in any, or in all the cases above stated, and in others, how far this Method of treatment could prevent the mortal or the mischievous effects of external poisons. Very important conclusions might be deduced from such experiments judiciously executed.

N. B. At the desire of the EARL OF MACCLESFIELD, a short account of this proposal for preventing the Effects of the Bite of the Mad Dog, was annexed to the last state of the annual expences, &c. of the Radcliffe Infirmary; but as the above detail of the proposed process, transmitted by Dr. Haygarth, of Chester, to one of the Physicians of this Place, was deemed by his Lordship more accurate and complete; it is thus, with his Lordship's Approbation presented again to the public. And it is particularly requested, that all humane Persons, into whose hands this Paper may come, will have it pasted up in some public Place of the Town or Village in which they reside, that a Process so easy and so plausible, may be fully known and fairly tried, wherever the calamity alluded to shall make its appearance.

Oxford, July 30, 1791.

M. WALL.

P. S. A Copy of this Paper, on a larger Type, may be had at Mr. Jackson's, Printers, in the High Street, Oxford, gratis, by any person who will take the trouble of calling for it.



*How to give Silver Plate a Lustre.*—Dissolve alum in a strong ley, scum it carefully ; mix it with soap, and wash your silver utensils with it, using a linen rag.

## ALKALINE MEPHITIC WATER.

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*J. Schweppe*  
*214, Drury Lane*

THIS Water is well known to have a singular Efficacy in Complaints of the Kidneys, Bladders, or Ureters, when these Organs are either obstructed by tartarine Mucus, or calculous Matter, or are in an irritable or corroded and ulcerated State. Whilst it abates the Acrimony of the Humours, it dissolves and washes out the Mucus, and clears the Kidneys, Ureters, and Bladder, from any Matter of this Kind, that may be lodged in them; and tends not only to prevent the Generation of a Calculous, or to stop the Increase of one, but to diminish as a Solvent, such as are already formed.—It affords the most desirable Relief in the Strangury, and when the Urine is voided with Pain and difficulty, and is thick and turbid, restoring it in a short Time to its natural Appearance.

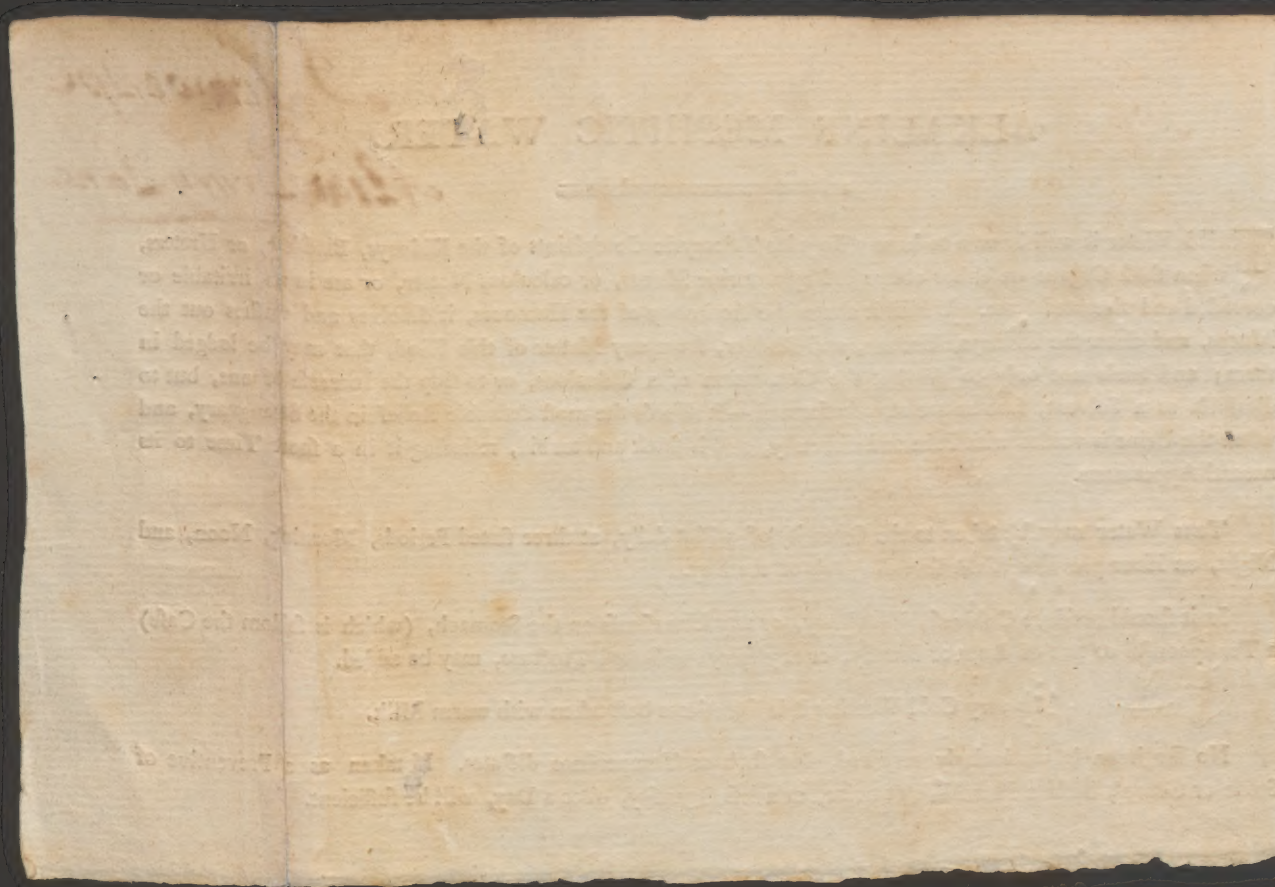
THIS Water may be taken to the Quantity of a Pint daily, at three stated Periods, Morning, Noon, and Night, an Hour previous to the several Meals of the Day.

If it should produce Coldness, Flatulency, or any Uneasiness on the Stomach, (which is seldom the Case) a Tea-spoonful or two of Rum or Brandy, or any spicy medicated Tincture, may be added.

IN very Cold Weather it is sometimes best taken with warm Milk.

No Regimen is particularly required, but such as Temperance dictates. If taken as a Preventive of Stone or Gravel, Half a Pint taken at twice, or a less Quantity, once a Day, will be sufficient.







# ALKALINE WATER,

Superfaturated with FIXED AIR, or CARBONIC ACID;

*Seltzer, and other Mineral Waters,*

PREPARED BY

J. SCHWEPPE, No. 141, Drury-Lane.

THE Efficacy of these Waters, in Cases of STONE and GRAVEL, and for other Medicinal Purposes, has obtained them the Approbation of many of the first Physicians and Chymists in this Metropolis.

The agreeable Flavour and salutary Effects of these Waters, recommend them to general Use, as a Beverage either alone, or mixed with Wine, Milk, &c.

Sold in Pint Bottles, at *Six Shillings and Six-pence* per Dozen, (including the Bottles) with Directions for taking them.

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Printed by H. REYNELL, No. 21, Piccadilly, near the Hay-Market.



# ALKALINE WATER

Prepared by J. SCHWITZ, No. 141, Broadway, New York.

THE ANALYSIS OF THE WATER, BY DR. J. SCHWITZ, No. 141, Broadway, New York.

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# IMPROVED MINERAL and other WATERS,

UNDER THE TITLE OF  
ALKALINE MEPHITIC WATERS,  
SELTZER,  
SPA, PYRMONT,

AND  
ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS THAT ARE IMPREGNATED WITH FIXED AIR.

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## Mr. JAMES SCHWEPPE

**B**EGS Leave to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry and the Public, that after twelve Years Chemical Application, particularly directed to the Study of Mineral Waters; he has discovered a Method to impregnate them with much greater Quantity of fixed Air, than hitherto attempted, or than even the Mineral Waters themselves possess from Nature.

The above-mentioned Waters are synthetically composed, according to the improved Analysis of the most celebrated Chemists. The Use of them has been so generally adopted at Geneva, since this late Discovery, as to be introduced at Table, by way of common Beverage.

Mr. SCHWEPPE has resided many years at Geneva; he has a Certificate from the most eminent Physicians of that Place, to prove the Excellence, Efficacy, and Pre-eminence of these Waters, over the natural Mineral Waters.—Some Gentlemen of the Faculty, the most distinguished in this Kingdom, for their Medical Abilities, have spoken of them in Terms of the highest Approbation, and strongly recommended them.

The Seltzer Waters stand highly recommended as an Antiseptic; it is also useful in Scorbutic Complaints; its Use is attended with the best Effects in Bilious and Nervous Disorders, especially those arising from Debility. With Milk, it is exceedingly useful in Consumptions, and in most Stages of the Catarrh, or common Cold, either in the Head or Lungs. To Persons exhausted by much Speaking, heated by Dancing, great Exercise, crowded Assemblies, or Hot Rooms, it is both a cooling, safe, and agreeable Beverage.

The Alkaline Mephitic Waters, is of great Service in Complaints of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Ureters; abating the Pains, and correcting the acrimonious Humours which afflict those Parts, from the Stone or Gravel, and acting at the same time, upon the latter, as an efficacious Solvent.

A more particular Description of these Waters, with proper Instructions for their Use, will be given at the under-mentioned Places of Sale.

It only remains for Mr. SCHWEPPE to observe, that the high Price of the Natural Waters, and their usual Staleness, are such prevailing Obstacles, notwithstanding their excellent Qualities, as to prevent, and almost annihilate the Sale and general Use of them.

It is presumed that in the present Undertaking, those Difficulties will be obviated, that their Utility will become generally known, and their Fame be diffused throughout this Kingdom.

In order to produce that Effect, the Proprietor has reduced the Price of the above-mentioned Mineral Waters, so as to render them attainable by the poorest Individual, and from their being manufactured in London, they may always be had fresh at his Warehouse, No. 141, DRURY-LANE, and of

~~Messrs. WINCH & HIGHAM, No. 17, Haymarket.~~

~~Mr. GENT, Corner of King-Street, St. James's-Street.~~

~~Mr. HAYNES, No. 2, Old Bond-Street.~~

~~Mr. CAMP, No. 88, New Bond-Street.~~

~~Messrs. MERCER & SMART, No. 87, Fleet-Street.~~

~~Mr. WATTS, No. 8, Strand.~~

~~Mr. JACQUES, No. 8, Holborn, near Red Lion Street.~~

The Price of these Waters are as follows, viz.—In Quart Stone Bottles 1s. per Bottle, and 10s. 6d. per Dozen; in Pint ditto, 7d. per Bottle, and 6s. 6d. per Dozen.

\* \* Good Allowance will be made to Country Traders, particularly Hospitals, Dispensaries, and the Poor in general.







A Medical Receipt Book.

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21  
Tincture of Rhubarb.

M<sup>rs</sup> Loder.

Take of rhubarb sliced 2 ounces, of lesser cardamum seed  
 freed from their husks half an ounce; of saffron 2 Drachms  
 of cochineal half a Drachm: of proof spirit, or the best  
 French Brandy one quart. Let them all stand together  
 for several days without heat, and then strain the spirit  
 off.

Take two table. spoonfuls if to act as physic, & one  
 ~~table spoonful~~ of water with it, to settle the stomach &c.

Tincture of Rhubarb.

D<sup>r</sup>. Schomberg.

Take an ounce of the very best rhubarb, cut into small pieces.  
 Half an ounce of dried Sicilian orange peel. Two Drachms of  
 cardamum seeds bruised. Half a Drachm of saffron threaded.  
 One scruple of cochineal. Six quarts of double distilled  
 annealed water. Let them stand in infusion for a  
 month or 6 weeks. Twice or thrice a week shake them up  
 well together. Then decant it clear off for use. If intended  
 as an alterative that is to remove any incidental pain of the

<sup>2</sup>  
bowls or stomach a couple of late spoonfuls will answer  
the purpose. To prepare a wine glass full will be a pro-  
per quantity. When the above is decanted off, put to the  
ingredients a pint of double distilled Anniseed water, a gr.  
of an ounce of rhubarb,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a drachm of cardamoms, a gr.  
of a drachm of saffron, & a gr. of a scruple of cochineal,  
with a little dryd orange peel. Shake it frequently, and  
let it stand a couple of months before it is used: & never  
decant it off unless it gets thick. —

### Colick Water.

Mrs Loder.

Take a large quantity of balm mint, and sage, and half  
as much camomile, ~~mint~~, pennyroyal, and marsh mallows,  
with about a sixth of rue, feverfew,celandine, & a few wal-  
nuts slices. The herbs must be all gathered quite dry, and  
cut to pieces the day before they are distilled; and soak'd  
all night in some wine or Cyder lees. Any flat or foul wine  
or cyder that is not fit to drink is equally good if it is  
not sour. There must always be liquid enough put into the



still to cover the herbs. When it is all done, it must be poured  
into an earthen vessel; to each gallon put 6 ounces of sugar  
and one ounce of Jamaica pepper beaten fine. Stir it  
all together, and bottle it off.

It should stand two months before it is used; and may then  
be given in small quantities. —

*Colick Tincture.*

*M<sup>rs</sup> Dibble.*

2 ounces of rhubarb 3 ounces of figs, 4 ounces of  
stark liquorice, 1 handfull of poppies, 3 quarts of  
double distill'd Aniseed water. When it has stood  
nine days it is fit for use. About a wine glass is  
a dose. — It is better to lay down on y<sup>e</sup> bed after taking  
it. — Dr. Warner's Cordial, for pains in  
the stomach and bowels.

Raisins stoned and stoned half a pound. Senna two  
drachms. Coriander and Fennel seed of each one drachm.  
Clove, saffron, and liquorice of each half a drachm.  
Rhubarb sliced thin one ounce. Infuse these ingredients



<sup>4</sup> in a quart of French Brandy ten days; then strain it  
off; and add a pint more brandy to the same ingredients.  
Let it stand till the virtue is quite extracted; and then  
strain it off, and mix the first and last together. Take  
four or five table spoonfulls of this cordial in as many  
diffusing water, as will make it as hot as can be drank;  
and if the pain is not removed in half an hour repeat it  
till it is quite gone, staying a proper time between every  
dose. —

To make compound spirits of lavender.

D<sup>r</sup>. Schomberg.

Take two or  
three large handfulls of lavender tops. one drachm of  
saffron. two scruples of cochineal, <sup>well powdered</sup>. a quart of Brandy.  
Let them stand in  
infusion for a <sup>month</sup> ~~fortnight~~, shaking the bottle every now and  
then. — Strain it off for use. — <sup>It will always be made in</sup>  
a quart, that lavender is fresh and in bloom. —

Sturkhan's Tincture of Bark.

D<sup>r</sup>. Schomberg.

Take of the Peruvian Bark powdered 2 ounces. One ounce of  
Leville orange peel; 3 drachms of Virginia snake root. pour



Cough 21, 22, 23.

24, 29, 173, 157, 154.

149, 292, 40, 48

63, 106, 28, 63.

106 143  
— *proving cough*

144, 104, ~~104~~

173, 21, 267

scruples of english saffron, 3 scruples of cochineal. Infuse  
the above into a pint and half of the very best French  
Brandy in a bottle well cork'd. It may be placed in a  
warm spot, and shaken often for some days. Then let  
it stand a few days to settle, and strain it.

The materials may have a little port wine or brandy  
put to them in the bottle afterwards; and after a week  
or two will be a good bitter and strong. —

### Laffier Blives

Sancy 1.<sup>lb</sup> cream of tartar 2 ounces, powder of jallop-  
to ounces & a half, anniseed ~~one~~ one ounce & half, corri-  
ander seed one ounce, carraway seed one ounce, parsley  
seed one ounce, fennel seed one ounce & half. fennel half an  
ounce, lignoise, well peeld, three ounces, snake root a q.<sup>r</sup>  
of an ounce, juniper berries one ounce. ellicompane root  
well dry'd half an ounce. All the seed must be bruis'd, & 1.<sup>lb</sup>  
1 q.<sup>r</sup> of raisins shied; a q.<sup>r</sup> of an ounce of saffron, a q.<sup>r</sup> of  
an ounce of cochineal and 6 q.<sup>ts</sup> of brandy. Put all into



6  
a pot and stir it well together, and let it stand five days; but  
stir it well three times a day; then put your pot into a  
kettle of water that it may heat the liquor in the inside pretty  
hot. Then strain it into any thing you design to settle it into,  
then draw it off for use. keep it all well stopp'd and it will  
preserve its strength.

The Caversham receipt for Green Ointment.

For bruises, &c.

Take house leek, plantain leaves, cutting off the stalks/ down's  
all heal, some wort, adders' tongue, of each a double hand full.  
common mallows and young persley of each four handfulls.  
When these are all gather'd dry, & pounded, and the juice  
preserv'd immediately. To the juice add  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb of May butter un-  
salted; boil them together, and put it by till cold. Then add 2  
ounces of bees' wax; also Myrrour pitch & resin of each two ounces.  
Shred the bees' wax, & break the resin & pitch.  
Melt them all together in a bell metal pot. Let them boil  
up, and stir them till the wax is melted. Let them by in the pot  
till the mixture is cold: then take off the top, and throw away  
the liquor that remains at the bottom. Then melt what you have  
taken off, and strain it thro a hair sieve into your gally pots, & keep  
it for use.

Pomade Divine.

Take of beef marrow a full pound and half well pick'd from  
all the bones and filaments. put it into an earthen vessel  
full of spring water. change the water twice a day for ten  
days. then drain it and put a pint of rose water to it. let  
it stand 24 hours; then put it into a thin cloth and  
drain it as dry as possible. then add an ounce of storax,  
an ounce of benjamin, an ounce of cyprus roots, & an ounce  
of florentine iris, half an ounce of cinnamon, two drachms  
of cloves, and two drachms of nutmegs. All these must be finely  
powder'd, and extremely well mix'd with the marrow. Then  
put it into a pewter vessel well clos'd that nothing may eva-  
porate. suspend the vessel in a copper of boiling water, and  
let it boil without ceasing for three hours; and have water  
ready boiling to replenish that in the copper, that ~~is~~ the pes-  
ter vessel may be always cover'd with water. When it has  
boild three hours pour it through a fine muslin into the  
little pots you intend to keep it in.  
Don't cover them till they are perfectly cold. —



For burns, scalds, &c.  
Garden Balsam.

called by Gerard in his Herbal: Sweet Trifoly - or Garden Clover.

It is a straight plant about 4 or 5 <sup>or 6</sup> in. high. Trifoliate leaves, its leaves of a beautiful pale green, and its flowers of a pale blue. It is recommended good for green wounds, and for drawing the fire out of burns and scalds.

The method of preparing it is to cut off the flowers and fill a bottle with them, and then pour in as much sweet oil as the bottle will hold. After it has stood a very few days the wound may be dressed with ~~it~~ the oil and the flowers also, applied as lint if necessary. It is also very useful for inward bruises & bleedings, and if taken inwardly. The bottle may be filled with oil a second or third time, and the leaves dyed in oil have the same quality as the flowers.

It is an annual sown in natural ground in April, it comes up in May, flowers in June, the seed ripen in July or August, and the flowers may be cut off several times in the same season. Mr. Thomson of Swell recommends Garden Balsam very much, having experienced its efficacy.

For a Burn.

M<sup>rs</sup> Whetson.

20 drops of yonlard in  $\frac{1}{2}$  a pint of water, &  $\frac{1}{2}$  a pint of linseed oil shook well together.

Ointment for Burns.

M<sup>rs</sup> Loder.

Take half a pint of sallad oil, and one ounce of red sanders. set them on the fire to infuse a little while. Then strain them through a cloth, & put into the oil 3 ounces of bees wax cut thin, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  an ounce of Lacatillo's balsam. Let it on the fire keeping it stirring till it is all melted; but do not let it boil. Then take it off the fire, and keep it stirring till it is cold.

Drop the sore twice a day, morning and evening.

You must cut the blisters, and remember to spread the salve very thin; as too much salve only ~~fills~~ fowls the

sore.

For a scald or burn with beards & unes it often; its a certain cure even if the burn were become a sore.

For a scald or burn (where the skin is not broke) a quan-



<sup>10</sup> Take of cast oil over the part burnt & draw out the fire.  
Scraped potatoe and oil, frequently changed draw out the  
fire & is most cooling & comfortable.

Spirits of wine immediately applied to a scald (where the  
skin is not broke) is very efficacious.

It is a good article in domestic learning to  
know that vinegar, applied for several hours,  
but frequently changed, is the only remedy to  
be relied upon in burns and scalds. Mr.  
John Hunter has communicated this to a  
medical society.

For a Sprain. Dr. Lardner.

half a pint of spirits of wine; half a pint of Bullock's  
gall: two ounces of camphire to be put together in a glass  
bottle which must be often shaken till the camphire is dis-  
solved. The best way to dipther is to put it into a pint of  
wine & use that medicine in upon the part affected  
before the fire.

For a Sprain

Take one handful of parsley put one quart of the strongest  
brandy over it and set it over the fire till reduced  
to half a pint: then strain it off, and put it to the liquid

Two pennyworth of the oil of sweet, & immerse it again over  
the fire till its a jelly. It must be spread on a  
piece of leather, & put a piece of flannel over it. It  
will cure the most violent sprain.

For a sprain or bruise  
Capt. Manley.

Powers of amber & Hungary water - ounces of each. Best  
rectified spirits of wine 4 ounces. White spirits of lavender  
1 drachm. spirits of nitre Dublin one drachm.  
Tincture of saffron 10 drops. Mix all this in a bottle.  
Cork it well, & it will keep fit for many years.  
Warm a little in a glass, and rub the part affected  
with it before the fire every day, & cover the part afterwards  
with warm flannel. If inwardly bruised, you may take  
6 drops of this mixture in any liquor. —

For a Sprain.  
Capt. Inslow

Cattle soap beat up to a strong lather in warm. Lay  
it pretty thick on the hurt part, and keep it covered



<sup>12</sup>  
with fannel. Capt. D. has cured many sailors  
of violent grains by this application. —

To cure an Ague.

D. P. Conson.

Melt a little frankincense, drop a few drops of oil into it,  
spread it on a plaister of leather about the size of the palm  
of the hand, & apply it to the pit of the stomach. It  
may be proper to take an emetic first especially  
if an ague that has continued long.

Ague.

When the fit is coming on go to bed, and take a pint  
of red port, an whole nutmeg grated in it, and the juice  
of one lemon.

Ague.

Miss Blane.

The patient must take an emetic of camomile tea the  
night before they take the following medicines. For an  
adult person 15 grains of nutmeg powder fine, 10

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grains of album a small pinch of camomile flower.  
all is mixed in a glass full of red port. & to be taken  
an hour before the fit is expected. The patient must  
be put into a warm bed, & lay till the fit is thoroughly  
over. This must be repeated 3 times. If it has no effect  
by that time it is necessary to continue it. For children  
5 grains less or more according to their age. The pa-  
tient must have had two or three fits before that me-  
dicine is given.

### Aque

5 or 6 grains of album in as much calamus aromatics  
as will lie upon a shilling. —

### Aque.

D<sup>r</sup>. Dover.

First ~~stimulate~~ the patient by giving  $\frac{1}{2}$  a drachm of  
Spearmint, & work it off with camomile tea then take  
the following powder. Of the best Peruvian Bark pre-  
pared one ounce; of Virginia snake root and salt off  
wormwood each one drachm. Mix these well together, &  
divide them into 8 doses; one paper to be taken every 2



<sup>4</sup> hours in a glass of red port. This is a certain cure; but care must be taken to administer it only at the intervals of the fits; but it must be repeated for 2 or 3 days about 10 days after the first cure; or else the disorder will frequently return. In obstinate cases removing into a drier air has been found of great service.

It is recommended to send for ingredients to the Apothecary's Hall near Black Fryar's London; the Bark in particular not being genuine in apothecary's shops in the country, and therefore ineffectual. —

Aque  
Mrs Baker.

Bark, lignovise powder, and Venice treacle off each 2 an-  
ces. common treacle enough to make it into an electu-  
ary. as soon as the fit is entirely off take a tea spoon  
full every two hours, and two the first and last thing in  
the morning and at night till the whole is gone.  
Repeat it in 9 days. —

Ague.

One ounce of best powdered bark. a nutmeg grated. a large spoonfull of ground pepper. a large spoonfull of brown sugar. Mix all together into an electuary with ~~sy~~ syrup of red poppies, or a little water. Take a large tea spoonfull every two hours the day the fit does not come, till it is all taken, the first ~~be~~ thing in the morning & last at night. If the ague comes every day it must be taken before and after the fit; but not during the fit. begin it as early as possible. For children from 5 to 7 one third of the medicine, (which is ~~one~~ one third of a tea spoonfull.) From 7 to 10 half the medicine, (which is half a tea spoonfull.) From 10 to 15 three q<sup>rs</sup> of the medicine, (which is 3 q<sup>rs</sup> of a spoonfull.) At 15 & upwards the whole dose as above. — If the person is costive a good dose of rhubarb and magnesia, or any other antacid medicine, should be taken the night before. —

Ague

in<sup>th</sup> Spices.

Take as much camomile powder as will lay upon a shilling, in 3 spoonfulls of pepper-mint water every third hour.



16 From the time you wake in the morning till the time you  
at night, whether the fit is up or on. Give the powder gradually,  
a little once ~~or~~ <sup>or</sup> of any kind is best give to mix with  
the powder.

For an Ague, Dr. Keilley.

4 grains of Calamus aromaticus in powder given every two hours  
between the fits in any ague.

---

Sometimes a little spoonful of powder of brittle orange peel  
given an hour before the fit in ague and water will cure.

---

Take glass of Rhenish wine as much vinegar, and as much  
water given an hour before the fit will sometimes cure an  
ague. —

An excellent ~~and~~ recipe for an Ague, with which  
I have effected many cures. — M<sup>r</sup>. Martin.

x  
Linn. Libanum, Gum mastick, Role. Tormentum, of each half an  
ounce, with a sufficient quantity of Venice Turpentine  
to turn it into a paste. To be about the size of a pea to

A Cure for y<sup>e</sup> Dropsy, carried off by Urine.

For 10 Days eat only y<sup>e</sup> broad beans, called Windsor beans, boiled in water, without salt, butter, or fat of any kind. For y<sup>e</sup> same space of time drink only y<sup>e</sup> water they were boiled in; y<sup>e</sup> quantity of which should be just sufficient to cover them.

From y<sup>e</sup> Gentleman's Magazine for 1706.  
page 323.



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be put in the middle of a small piece of leather and to be  
bound on the pulse of each wrist. If it do not take effect  
in three or four days put on fresh bandages and it will  
seldom fail. —



## To a Dropsy.

Take 10 large nutmegs, eleven spoonfuls of hoarse water, dry, and burnt in an oven, an ounce & 1/2 of nutmeg seed bruised, a handful of horse radish scraped. All to be put in a gallon of mountain wine. To stand 3 or 4 days. Then a gill, or 1/2 a pint to be drank every morning, and put an hour or two after it. —

## To the Dropsy.

Take a pound of seed for sore root, half the quantity will be sufficient if the root is quite dry, wash it clean, put it into a canvas bag with two y<sup>ts</sup> of spring water, boil it till it comes to one quart. Let it stand all night on the root, strain it off the next morning, put it into a bottle & cork it. Take 6 tetter spoonfuls, or eight if the stomach will bear it, three a day, viz: at an equal distance of time from breakfast and dinner, & again from dinner and supper. The patient is not to be afraid if the medicine makes him exceedingly sick, as sick-ness has been thought by an eminent physician a good symptom. The dose he was used by is began with only one spoonful & never exceeded two each time. He also took bath.

Recipe for a Dropsy

1788.

1788

Take the leaves that grow on the stem of the Arhikotal  
Wipe, but not wash them. Bruise them in a mortar &  
strain the juice thro' a Linnen cloth forcing it out.

Put a pint of the Juice into a quart bottle of Madeira;  
or strong Mountain Wine.

Take three Spoonfuls every morning fasting, & the same  
when going to Bed. — The Dose may be increased.

to four or five if the case requires, & the Stomach will bear it.

NB. Shake the bottle well whenever you take it.

Mr. Manley recommends this medicine strongly, & Dr. Taylor approves of it. 7289



ATLANTA

referred

a wine glass of Geneva filled up with water after each dose. <sup>19</sup>

For the Dropsy.

Take the outside leaves of artichokes, bruise them in a stone mortar. To a pint of the juice of the artichokes put a pint of the best Madeira wine. Take two large spoonfuls night & morning fasting.

For the Dropsy.

Artichoke wine. W<sup>m</sup> F. Manley. 1777.

Take the tender leaves of the artichoke plant, and cut them slightly: put them into a large moulded bottle. fill it as full as it will hold. Then put as much Strong brown S<sup>t</sup>ain as you can, stopping it close up, & setting it by the chimney fire for 40 hours, often shaking it. Then pour off for use. The patient is to take a small wine glass in a month fasting for 3 mornings; then to rest three; & so repeat it, alternately, for three; & if that is not enough it may be taken longer. —

For the Dropsy

Take about 3 spoonfulls of the best mustard seed, & about half a handful of bay berries: the like quantity of Camiper. berries



20  
one ounce of horse radish, & about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a handful of murrey  
to a handful of ripe & violet, as much wormwood sage,  
gale, & a fl of a handful of smoking oach, and a little  
sage  
of wormwood; a sprig of green broom, and half an ounce of  
garden root. Scrape, wipe, & cut all these. Put them into a  
bottle that will hold about a gallon. Fill the bottle with the best  
strong beer you can get; then stop it close, and let it stand 3  
or 4 days; and then drink every morning fasting half a pint.

For the Dropsy. Miss Bever.

2 ounces of salit gunpowder, an ounce of red bark, an ounce  
of brown mustard seed. Infuse these ingredients in one quart  
of mountain wine for 24 hours. Shake it now and then.  
and afterwards pour it off clear. There will be more  
juice of lemon from this quantity. It is better to infuse  
it in a large yellow ware jar with the top covered than in a  
bottle. Drink 3 glasses daily of this liquor.

215

Batrach of malle.

For a cough, or spitting of blood. —

Let a peck of the best malt be ground & put into a tub pour 6 quarts of boiling water over it. Stir it well, then cover it down close, and let it stand 20 hours. after which strain it off through a fine hair sieve, or squeeze it through a cloth, then put it into a preserving pan over a gentle fire, stirring and scumming it all the time. Let it boil till it comes to a syrop that ropes and is as thick as bread. after which it must be put into galler pots, & when cold cover it down close.

A tea spoonfull of this is to be taken fasting in a morning and another at night going to bed till the patient is cured.

If too heavy for stomach in this way, the same quantity diluted in a small cup of warm water is equally good.

For a cough

Of Brimstone, Alliacum, stick liquorice, gentian. root are some each, all to be finely powdered, & mixed up in beards or honey, whichever is preferred. A tea spoonfull to be taken when the cough is troublesome.



For a cough. *Dr. Blane*  
A tea spoonfull of the Paregoric drops in a little  
cold water when the cough is troublesome. *Dr. Schomberg* said  
it never failed to quiet it & might be taken at any  
time.

For a cough. *Dr. Taylor*

Take 2 drachmes of Spermaceti, & one dram of Gum  
Arabic. Rub them both with a little yolk of egg in  
a mortar, gradually adding  $\frac{1}{2}$  a pint of Barley water.  
When the whole is perfectly mixed, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  an ounce of  
mint water, & a tea spoonfull & half of spirit of  
hartshorn. Take two or three table spoonfulls of this mix-  
ture every night at bed time, & also 2 table spoonfulls when  
at any time when the cough is troublesome, especially  
during the night.

For a cold and cough. *Mr. J. J. J. J.*

Put into a glass, containing 2 ounces, one third of cold  
water, and a third of that quantity of oil. into which drop  
spirit of hartshorn till the oil begins to fall. Add a tea  
spoonfull of fine sugar, and a little spoonfull of rum. The

which must be shaken before the rum is put in, as all  
is afterwards. A tea spoonfull to be taken as often as  
the cough is troublesome.

For a cough & cold. Mrs. Spruce.

One ounce of spermaceti bruised with the yolk of an egg in  
one ounce of orange of balsem, and a spoonfull of rum. -

For a cough. Daniel Prince.

Send for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a pint of Lac Ammoniacum. and take a  
large table spoonfull at going to bed, and another before  
dinner. -

For a cough.

Shorchound beat small with coarse sugar, and taken 3  
times a day. Roll them into pills. It is also good for  
consumptive complaints, & is a fine medicine to take in the  
autumn. - For a cough. Mrs. Powney.

One ounce of gum arabic in a quart of boiling water  
sweetened with brown sugar, or sugar candy, or honey; &  
to be drunk at meals & other times. -



Lozenge for a cough.

Beat the green leaves of Horkound in a stone mortar & squeeze it through a clean cloth; add to it some moist sugar and throw in about 3 pound by degrees till it comes to the consistence of a cake. Then rub over with butter the bottoms of stone plates, & put your horkound into it, and when cold take out your cakes. R. R. Boil the horkound in a large pipkin, stirring it now and then lest it should burn to the bottom of the pipkin. —

For a consumptive cough — Dr. Buchanan —

A mixture in equal proportions of Lemon juice, fine honey, & syrop of poppies. 4 ounces of each to be simmered in a sauce pan over a gentle fire. A table spoonfull taken at any time when the cough is troublesome. — Roasted Apples are occasionally a good thing for cooling the lungs. —

For the hooping cough

The grain of emetic taken incorporated well with one spoonfull of cold water, to which add 2 spoonfulls more of water. Some time after breakfast give a child of 5 or 6 months old two

ten spoonfuls to a child of two years old near a table spoon<sup>25</sup>  
-ful, repeating the same quantity to them severally at the  
distance of about 10 minutes and so at the same intervals re-  
peating till the child vomits.

For an hoarseness.

Stone an handful of ravine of the sun, and boil them  
a q. of an hour in a pint of milk. strain<sup>it</sup> off. Sweeten  
it with white sugar candy; & drink it good to bed and  
rising.

For a sore throat.

here giving an.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a pound of salt petre, 2 drams of flowers of brimstone, enough  
of powder blue to cover it. Melt the salt petre in a conical  
stew on it by little and little the flowers of brimstone, then  
stir in the powder blue well together. Hold a bit as big as the  
top of your finger in your mouth, till it is dissolved swallow-  
ing your spittle. if once does not cure repeat it.

Salve for a sore throat.

Take  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of the fat of a loin of mutton, put it into a new  
glazed earthen pipkin: set it on the fire. When melted strain  
the fat; then put it in the pipkin again with two ounces of butter



26  
unsalted. When melted again add 2 ounces of resin. When  
the resin is melted, then put thereto an ounce &  $\frac{1}{2}$  of bees wax,  
and when all these are melted together, put it in a galipot  
for use. Repeat this plaster till the inward swelling  
is gone.

For an ulcerated sore throat.

Myrrh in powder 1 ounce, vinegar a pint or pint &  $\frac{1}{2}$ , honey  
3 ounces, spirit of milderewes four ounces; mix these  
together, and boil it. Then use it for a fumigation. In  
case the ulcer should be very bad, add half an ounce of bark  
finely powdered, with a few camomile flowers. See the next page  
a draught & gargle.

### Fumigation of Vinegar

In all sorts of ~~sore~~ sore throats, the frequent inhaling of the  
steam of hot vinegar is an excellent thing; and always  
cleanses the throat more in a putrid sore throat; whilst,  
at the same time, it is a fine guard against infection. —

For an oppression on the breath

7 ivy leaves put into a tea pot; pour on them half a pint  
of boiling water: drink a cup twice a day with a tea spoon.

- full of sweet nitre in it.

27

For an oppression on the Lungs.

A basin of ground ivy tea sweetend with honey, every night  
upon going to bed.

A draught for an Ulcerated sore throat.

Bark in powder 2 ounces, half an ounce of myrror powdered  
or, in case of great lameness, two drams, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  an ounce of  
Virginia snake root. Boil it in a quart of spring water till  
it is reduced to a pint; then add 2 ounces of Minderees,  
Of this take 4 spoonfulls every third or fourth hour.

Gargle for an ulcerated sore throat.

A tea cup full of red wine, a tea spoonfull of virgile tincture  
of myrror; - Use it frequently as a gargle. -

A good mouth water.

M<sup>rs</sup> Goodwin.

Take of plantain leaves, daisy roots, young bramble leaves,  
mulberry leaves, of each one handfull. Of the leaves of the black  
currant tree three handfulls. Boil these in 3 qts of running  
water till more than a quart is consumed. Then strain it  
and put to it 2 lb of honey & a piece of rock allum as big -

28 as two hen eggs: keep it stirring till the album & honey are dissolved. Then strain it, and bottle it. The mother that grows at the top of the bottle will do it no harm. It keeps good a year. This gargle is excellent for all manner of sore throats; and if swallowed, accidentally, will do no great harm. It is an antidote against & curvy in the mouth and gums, kills cankers and seldom fails of curing the Thrush in young children.

Another gargle for a sore mouth.

Red sage, rue, & plantain leaves of each one large handfull: Boil them in a quart of water till reduced to a pint. Strain it, and add to it 2 ounces of honey, half an ounce of salt, a pennyworth of allum, & a q<sup>t</sup>. of a pint of good vinegar. Boil all these together a little while, strain it clean, & when cold bottle it for use. Take a spoonfull of this gargle, & keep it in your mouth 5 or 6 minutes; then wash your mouth very well with it. This should be done twice or three times a day. Should this gargle be too sharp (as perhaps it may on first using) you may lower it with a little water.



For a cough on the lungs.

Mrs Goodwin.

29  
Half a pint of honey; clarify it by itself; a quarter of a pound of butter, which must be also clarify'd by itself. grate an ounce of nutmegs, a q. of a pound of sugar candy, and make it into powder. Then mingle all these together. Stir it till it is cold. Take the quantity of a nutmeg night & morning. —

A decoction of excellent use in hot inflammatory rheumatisms, and in dry husky coughs, with a pain across the breast. — D<sup>r</sup> Winchester.

2 ounces of the best manna. 3 drams of senna. 1 ounce &  $\frac{1}{2}$  of tamarinds. Boil them in 3 pints of spring water till it comes to two. Strain it add 3 ounces of alexeterial water with the same quantity of vinegar, & 2 drams of pure nitre.

Make up at a time only half the above quantity if the weather is warm. Take  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint at a time more or less according as it purges; and ~~let~~ let half that quantity be taken going to bed, and the other half in

Take in the morning an hour before you get up. After  
you have taken the pint in the manner rec<sup>d</sup> in two or three  
days, and then begin with another pint. You may repeat  
it again at proper distance if your disorder requires  
it.

A receipt of Mr. Lockers for the same complaint. viz. <sup>Rheumatism</sup>  
Take 3 drams of senna, & one ounce of tamarinds.  
Infuse them in a pint of tea made with Burdock  
roots, two ounces of which use to a pint: then  
strain and put to it a  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an ounce of salt petre,  
and as much sugar.

For rheumatic pains.

one ounce of gum guaiacum powdered put into four  
ounces of sal volatile. shake it every day for nine  
days. Take a spoonfull night and morning in a  
glass of water.

21

The Duke of Northumberland's receipt for  
the rheumatism.

A desert spoonfull of the finest flower of brimstone  
mixed with one gill of water, 2 gills of milk to  
be broild with one gill of mountain wine. To be  
taken every third night, and rub the parts affected  
hard with the curd.

\*  
A gill is the fourth part of a pint. —

A very good medicine to increase the eyesight and cure  
of all disorders in the sight.

Take half an ounce of Lapis laziminarius and the  
same quantity of cuba. put both these (both being  
in stones but not broke in small pieces) into a fire  
pan, and make them red hot, and have ready in a  
bowl a quart of mountain wine, and fling the stones  
into it, and quench them; & do thus a four times follow-  
ing. This being done, beat the stones to a very fine  
powder and put it in a bottle with a piece of camphire



32  
as by an Indian receipt. When you use it, make the  
batts, and drop a drop or two in each eye, or set a bit of  
oyle with it, and lay on each eye, to be done the last thing  
when in bed. -

In eye waters.

Take of white vitriol 3 Drums dissolve in a pint of  
spring water, let it stand a week, shaking the bottle frequently.  
Then let it stand till it is very clear, and pour it into phi-  
-als for use.

In excellent water for weak or inflamed eyes.

Mr. Zingari.

Put a pint of the clearest water of eye bright one pint  
of spring water, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  an ounce of white copperas.  
It will be fit for use many years. Let y<sup>e</sup> eyes with it morning & eve.  
The eye sight is in the greatest perfection the water end  
of May or the beginning of June.

Mr. Baker's recipe for the water.

Take white powder 1 ounce. Spring water 1 quart. Put them into  
an earthen vessel; immerse therein red hot iron. When cool strain

For use.

For sore and inflamed eyes

Green ash cut in pieces and put in a patty pan on the  
dog irons <sup>till</sup> the heat brings out the sap, which must  
be put into a glass. The eyes must be laid with it two  
or three times a day. It will not last good more than a  
day or two; and is not good when it looks dragee. —

A poor woman at Binsfield found great relief from the above.

M<sup>rs</sup> Ashford's eye water.

Take  $\frac{1}{2}$  a pint of white rose water, a dram of finely  
powder'd, a quarter of an ounce of white sugar and a pinch  
powder'd. Simmer these in the fire in a glass or silver  
pewee, stirring it till well mixed with a spoon.  
Then put about 4 drops of a mixture of virgin honey.  
Strain it through a piece of muslin, & bottle it. When  
you use it, drop a drop or two into your eye going to bed.

For the eyes

Takecelandine when green, & beat it in a mortar, & squeeze the  
juice through a fine muslin, & put it into a glass bottle.

It will keep very well. Drop a drop or two into a little spring water, or into ~~the~~ <sup>any</sup> ~~of the~~ eye water. It will make the eye smart and water very much, but the person must not mind that, as it will do good afterwards.

#### The opening medicine.

Pour a quarter of a pint of boiling water upon one ounce of Senne. Let it stand about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an hour, or just as long as it will be warm enough to melt one ounce of Glauber salt, by pouring it on them. This is sufficient for four grown persons. About a  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an ounce of coriander seed put in with the Senne prevents the griping.

#### A gentle opening medicine. M.A.

A  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an ounce of Rochelle salts, & one large spoonfull of honey, dissolved in half a pint of barley water. To be taken before breakfast. The barley water is to make it before the salts and honey are put into it. Drink it moderately warm, taking half the quantity at a time, waiting about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an hour between. If honey does



not agree with the any other thing of the kind, but will  
increase the quantity of salts. If kept ten or twelve  
hours in perfect & boiled water and longer it will be spoiled  
all.

An easy opening medicine. E. B.

To the 100 flower of brimstone one dram & 1/2. cream of  
tartar 2 drams. honey or treacle, two ounces. Take  
the highest of a patient going to bed; waiting it down  
with two or three spoonfuls of warm milk. — A tea  
spoonful of milk & sulphur in a little milk is itself a good medicine —  
L. Purg.

Jalap one scruple, rhubarb 10 grains, common castor  
1 ounce, aromatic linseed 6 drams. —

To Preserve walnuts. A good Recipe.

When quite tender (as for pickling) lay them in salt water  
for two or three days, changing the water every day. Wash  
them afterwards gently till they are tender enough to stick  
a clove into every walnut: whole cloves are to remain in  
them. Make a strong syringe of brown sugar & water, &  
boil them in it till they are perfectly soft and the syrup  
begins to be quite thick about them, then must be kept in

the orange, which must be enough to cover them, & they will  
get hard. — For an opening medicine take one with about  
5 or 10 grains of rhubarb, & a little of the orange with it. When  
taken with rhubarb it should be mixed up into an electuary.  
It is best to take it going to bed. — See page 230.

For a Lax

Two ounces of burnt hartshorn is to be boiled, with a  
piece of cinnamon and a crust of bread in 3 pints of  
water till it comes to a quart; then to be strained, and  
sweetened with a little loaf sugar; and to be taken a draught  
at any time.

For a Lax

Boil a chicken, take off all the fat, and the skin. Bone  
it. pound the flesh in a mortar till it is a fine paste.  
Boil some bread and mace in the broth, and strain it. Then  
mix the flesh in the broth, and eat it together. —

For a Lax.

X  
Toast a bit of rhubarb, then grate 10 grains with an equal  
quantity of grated ginger. Take this 3 nights running

in a case of Port of the complaint is not cured before  
the third night.

For the Hoody Illia, or a loosening.

An ounce of diascordium mixt with a dram of pow-  
dered rhubarb. Take the quantity of a nutmeg given  
to be for two or three nights.

For a Lax. S. Hall.

Boil a small quantity of milk, then add a  
large spoonfull of honey; then boil both together 3 mi-  
nutes, and drink it warm. This is a dose for an  
grown person; to a child give less in proportion.

For a Lax, or any weakness in the bowels.

X      3 grains of <sup>Cayenne</sup> pepper taken 3 nights on going to bed.  
each portion should be made into a bread pill; or taken  
in any vehicle you please. After 3 nights stop for  
a night or two, & if necessary take to them again.



For a pain in the stomach.  
2 waite with treacle on both sides to be eaten every morn?—

A cure for any sick except a bilious one,  
2 tea spoonfulls of good asparagus taken by itself; un-  
mixed with water or any thing.

A fine strengtheners of weak stomachs  
2 tea spoonfulls of Ruham's tincture of Bark in a  
wine glass of white wine & water, to be taken 12 & 5  
every day for a month.

For a Lax.

The white of an egg beat  
up with a tea cup full of  
warm water. A little sugar  
to make it palatable.  
Take a cup in in a  
morning fasting in the  
before breakfast. —

THAT GREAT STOMACHIC BITTER,

The Genuine TINCTURE of CENTAURY,

Invented by the late Sir JOHN HILL, M.D.

Is faithfully prepared from his MS. Recipes by his Relict  
and Executrix, the Hon. LADY HILL, at her house in  
Curzon-street, Berkeley-square, London.

**C**ENTAURY, from its superior properties as  
a Bitter, obtained from early Writers the title of "FER-  
TERRÆ, or GALL of the EARTH;" as a Stomachic Bitter  
it is unrivalled, in that it gives an appetite and sound diges-  
tion, and neither heats nor binds the body. Disorders of the  
stomach are become in a manner universal; want of appe-  
tite, sickness after meals, with extreme weakness, and giddi-  
ness of the head, are complaints heard from every mouth;  
loathing of food, weakness, weariness, and at times sickness  
without vomiting, and in many a continued heart-burn, are  
also very general disorders: They all arise from a weak and  
vitiating organ, causing indigestion, wind, and a rising in the  
stomach after meals. A tea-spoonfull of this Tincture twice  
a day, speedily relieves the most dismal oppressions, and will  
gradually restore the stomach to its lost tone, for in all nature  
there is no strengthener so safe and so efficacious; it is a most  
friendly medicine, for it powerfully excites appetite, and  
assists digestion, and its good qualities are often found upon  
even the first dose, by a sense of kindly warmth in the stom-  
ach, and a relief from that languor and sense of weakness  
attendant on these complaints. Add to these virtues, that  
CENTAURY is a Cordial friendly to Nature, and ready to  
give regulated, continued, and uninterrupted cheerful spirits,  
thereby bracing and securing the Constitution.

Sold, by special appointment of Lady Hill, (as by the Lon-  
don Gazette of March 23, 1790), by W. Bacon, at his Medi-  
cinal Warehouse, No. 150, Oxford-street, London, in bottles  
price 3s. 6d. each, legally stamped; where venders may be  
supplied, and where only orders for Exportation must be  
addressed.

As a double pledge of authenticity to the afflicted,  
Lady Hill signs her name upon every bottle; and "W.  
Bacon," as vender, is written by him upon every stamp.—  
No others are genuine.

Some Account of, with DIRECTIONS how to Use the

# FRYAR'S BALSAM:

O R

## J E S U I T ' S D R O P S .

So call'd from its being invented by a *Fryar*, or *Jesuit*, and which is much celebrated abroad, under the Name of *Baume de Commandeur* : Or, *Balsamum Commendatoris*.  
*The Commander's Balsam.*

**T**HIS Balsam has been found to be the greatest Vulnerary that has yet come to our Knowledge. It cures all Wounds, if not mortal, in less Time, and perhaps with more safety than any Medicine again, provided the Wound be first of all dress'd with it and no other Medicine has been used; for when the Wound is at first dress'd with this Balsam, no Pus will be afterwards form'd; whereas the Generation of Pus is always the Effect of dressing with the ordinary Medicines. But this so agglutinates the Parts and defends them from Corruption that unless in extraordinary Cases it effects a Cure in a few Days, and sometimes in a few Hours.

It cures all Strains, or Bruises, and sinks the Swelling, and if applied immediately takes off the Blackness occasioned thereby. In which Cases observe the following Directions. To the Part that is bruised or strain'd, apply the Balsam with a Feather, Lint, or Cotton, or for want of these, your Finger, then bind on gently a clean Linen Rag wet with the Balsam which let remain till the Heat and Pain is over, keeping it all the while moist with the Balsam, which you may do, by dropping a little of it on the Out side.

In fresh Wounds, bring the Lips together, and if large, use a few Stiches to keep them Close, and drop the Balsam thereon, or apply it with a Feather all over the Wound, then bind gently on, a Rag wet with the Balsam as aforementioned. But if the Wound happens to be in a Part where you can't conveniently bind any thing on, anoint it with a Feather, and apply a bit of Lint, or Cotton, which will stick of itself.

If any Arteries or Veins are wounded or cut asunder apply the Balsam with a bit of Lint, holding it to the Part with your Thumb a small space of time, and repeat it till the blood is stop'd, then bind on the Lint with a Rag over it as before.

It is used with the same success on Horses, Dogs and other Creatures. A few Drops will cure a Horse's back when gall'd, a broken Knee, or Wound in the Foot, whether caus'd by a Nail or otherwise. All Wounds or bruises in beasts to be dress'd as abovemention'd only remember to cut off the Hair, if any be, above the Part afflicted.

It is taken inwardly in many Cases, being as innocent as the Food we eat, and is so admirable a Remedy for the Cholic, that fifteen or twenty Drops, mix'd with a Glass of White Wine, soon removes the Indisposition. It is excellent for Pains in the stomach, in which Case, if the Patient is feverish, drink about Twenty Drops, two or three Times a Day in thin broth instead of Wine, it also cleanses the stomach, procures an Appetite, and is a very great Restorative in broken and decay'd Constitutions.

Twenty Drops on a Lump of sugar, taken in a Morning, will fortify the stomach against the Inclemency of the Weather, and is far better than any Dram.

It is the best Pocket Medicine in the World, especially for sportsmen and Travellers, who ought never to be without it, considering the Number of Accidents they are continually liable to.

In all Cases remember to make use of no Plaister or other Medicine with it; always apply cold, and keep the bottle close stopp'd to prevent Evaporation.

## For COUGHS or COLDS.

TAKE fifteen or twenty Drops the first thing in the Morning, and the last at Night, on a Lump of sugar a little Honey, or Tea, made of Penny Royal or balm.

For the TOOTH-ACH, apply the Balsam to the Tooth with a Bit of Lint.

As there are many Preparations sold for Fryar's balsam, it may be necessary to mention, that *Genuine Balsam* which may be depended on to be the right, is seal'd with *The Good Samaritan*, and these Words round the Seal, viz. *THE TRUE FRYAR'S BALSAM*, the same as here.—

In all Cases this Medicine must be used as soon after the Hurt is received as possible; for in Time, other symptoms may arise, as Inflammations, Ulcerations and Gangreens; then it is by no means proper,

On the first Application, Patients are apt to let the Dressings lie on till they grow stiff and adhere closely to the Part, and upon taking them off they, a fresh Wound is made; to prevent this when you take the dressings off to cleanse the Wound, in a Day or two when 'tis a little heal'd, may be necessary, wet the Dressing well with warm Water, and it will come off without injuring the Part.





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GENUINE PECTORAL BALSAM of HONEY)

Invented by the late Sir JOHN HILL, M. D.

And now faithfully prepared from his MS. Recipes, by his Relict and Executrix, the Hon. LADY HILL, at her house in Curzon-street, Berkeley-square, London.

**M**ORE than thirty years experience has confirmed the unequalled efficacy and safety of this elegant Medicine in the immediate relief, and gradual cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Catarrhs, Asthmas, and Consumptions; for it is the greatest preserver of the Lungs, and contains all the healing, softening, and soothing qualities of that salubrious extract of flowers, called Honey, and the essential parts of the richest Balsams; it is as restorative as Asses Milk, and never disagrees with the stomach. A tea-spoonful in a wine glass of water is a dose, converting the water into a most pleasant balsamic liquor, to be taken morning and evening. A common cold yields to the benign influence of this Medicine in a few hours; and when resorted to before the Lungs are ulcerated, all danger of Consumption is certainly prevented. Such are the faint outlines of the merits of Sir JOHN HILL'S Balsam of Honey, a preparation of most exalted efficacy, the result of long researches into nature, by the LINNÆUS of BRITAIN; a man who dedicated his life to Botany, and justly sought the true means of health in the vegetable kingdom—but as the severest human laws are unequal to the prevention of extreme fraud by coining and forgery, so it is not to be admired, that the merits of this Medicine have induced base and avaricious men to vend counterfeit preparations of it, preparations not merely devoid of all efficacy, but also highly deleterious, for it is not long since that the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Fowler, of Peterborough, had nearly fallen a sacrifice to a spurious Balsam of Honey, sold by a Person of that place, and which he shewed to have been brought by him, as genuine, of a wholesale Druggist in London.

Sold by special Appointment of Lady Hill (as by the London Gazette of March 23, 1790), by W. Bacon, at his Medicinal Warehouse, No. 150, Oxford-street, London, in Bottles price 3s. 6d. each, legally stamped; where Venders may be supplied, and where only orders for Exportation must be addressed.

As a double pledge of authenticity to the afflicted, Lady Hill signs her name upon every Bottle; and "W. Bacon," as Vender, is written by him upon every Stamp.—No others are genuine.

Chail water for a weak stomach, a cough, loss of  
appetite, &c. &c. — M<sup>r</sup> Dandelion.

Take one gallon of garden mair, wash them and beat  
them in a stone mortar, in three shells, with common wormwood,  
ground ivy, cardus, and hyssop: pour half a pint of each of  
white wine, and one ounce of clove brimstone in an ounce, one

gallon of ale, one gallon of malaga wine, and two quarts of  
brandy. Infuse them all close covered in an earthen vessel  
or deep ~~pan~~ pan 24 hours. Then add 8 quarts of water, and  
distill them in an alembick, which will produce 10 or 12  
quarts of the distilled water. Draw it off in quart bottles.

When cold mix all together in a large pan and bottle it.  
Cork them, tie leather over them, and keep them in a  
cool place. Take two or three spoonfulls three a day  
if troubled with a cough, loss of appetite, or joint aches.

The receipt mentions English saffron & fine long saffron to  
be put in when eaten. But some of the small water in a  
pint or 2 pint bottle, water it & put enough English  
saffron to colour it of a pale yellow. When the saffron is  
to be used put a very small quantity in a tea cup or small  
bowl; let it stand with some of the distilled water, & when  
properly coloured pour it to the other without the saffron. —

See p. 190.

Take three ounces for a consumption  
 the half gallon of milk, the large of a fresh white cow  
 cut in pieces a peck of garden snails. Boil them till  
 the shells are broke. 12 bottles of eggs, 4 nutmegs sliced.  
 Distill these together in a still still, & stir it sometimes in  
 distilling. you may drink from one quart a day to two  
 quarts. Warm it with warm when you drink it; and sweet-  
 en it to your taste with white sugar candy or loaf sugar.

### For a Decay

Take Calves liver and two handfuls of cherwill, boil them in  
 a gallon of spring water till it wastes to a quart. Strain  
 it off, and give a coffee cup of it every morning fasting  
 out at night going to bed. It must be continued a month and  
 no other medicine taken at the time. It may be taken as  
 soon as the stomach will bear it.

### For weak lungs.

Mixt Deco.

Take a large handfuls of the tops of garden rue, bringe it  
 in a mortar & press out the juice: boil it with some sugar till



it comes to an electuary. Take a tea spoonfull morning &  
and evening the first and last thing. Also take a large  
hand-full of the flowers of cotton-rose, the same quantity of lin-  
seed, & ground ~~ivy~~, and two penny worth of licorice root,  
boil these in a quart of water till reduced to one. Strain  
all the liquor from the herbs, and sweeten it with sugar  
candy. Drink plentifully of it several times a day.

Being good in consumptions for cooling the lungs,  
and is said to have the same effect as Sea Air.

Jelly for a Consumption: and a fine nourish-  
ing, & strengthening thing for all weak constitutions.

Take a pound of hartshorn shavings, 9 ounces of eringo root,  
3 ounces of iiringlass, a quart of bruised snails; (the  
shells taken off and the snails cleaned.) ~~to~~ take 4 ounces  
of viper powder, and put all these ingredients in a gallon  
&  $\frac{1}{2}$  of water, and let them boil into half that quantity.  
Strain it through a searsh. When it is cold put it  
into a pan with a pint of Rhenish, Sherrie, or Lin-

44. On, half a pound of brown sugar candy, the juice of 2  
lemons, and the whites of 3 or 4 eggs well beat.  
Mix them all together for three or four minutes; then  
run it through a jelly bag and put it into small pots.  
The patient may take a tea cup-full of it in a day.

Sir William Temple says that "Sage" is admir-  
able in consumptive cough. A draught every morning  
of spring water with a handfull of sage boiled in it, re-  
sulted well for a month."

For a consumptive complaint.

The history of the following prescription is this — An  
English gentleman, very ill of a consumptive complaint, on  
travelling ~~from~~ abroad for his health, and happening to stop  
at a convent one of the monks, hearing his complaint re-  
commended this remedy, which restored him to perfect health.  
From this gentleman it was mentioned to Dr. Harrison.

who has since adopted it with success.

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Two pounds of carrots sliced thin boiled in a quart of water till reduced to a pint, then strained off, and taken 3 or 4 times in the course of a day, beginning fasting.

## 2.<sup>d</sup> Pothergill's Restorative Jelly.

Take a Calves foot cleaned, put it in a pan with 2 qt<sup>s</sup> of water and one of milk, & 2 ounces of sugar candy. Set it in the oven after the head is drawn, and let it stand all night. Then strain it off and let it cool, and take off all the fat. Take a cup of this occasionally with, or without, a spoonfull of brandy as most agreeable.

2.<sup>d</sup> Jell's prescription for the Duke of Gloucester when he was in a state so weak as to be near death.

One ounce of sage, slices of rice, evingo root, & barley, boiled in 2 quarts of soft water till it comes to a jelly. Then you take it mix it with half milk. If milk does



46  
agree wine and sugar may be substituted; but milk  
is better.

### A Fine Strengtheners.

A quart of new milk to one Calves foot; a bit of  
cinnamon, & a few lumps of sugar. Put it in <sup>the oven</sup> with  
your head. Take out the Calves foot when done. Strain the  
liquid through a sieve. It makes an excellent Ma-  
nange.

### Dr. James's Alves milk for an hoarseness

A pint of a pint of spring water, the same quantity of  
new milk made warm together. Beat the white of an  
egg very well, & pour the other ingredients gently on it stir-  
ring it one way all the time. Sweeten it with candied  
orange root or sugar. It should be drunk just warm but must  
not be heated after the egg is in it, nor the least curdled.

15 drops of Vitriol is a proper quantity to take at a  
time for night sweats. —

Different receipts for Beef Tea for weak  
Stomachs. —

47

A quart of water to a pound of lean beef, simmered  
down to a pint.

Beef Tea -- Mrs. Cleaver.

Take a pound of lean Beef, cut it into small pieces,  
and put it into a stew pan with a quart of water. Let  
it on to boil. Simmer it very clean before it boils. When  
done add to it a few black pepper corns and a little  
salt. Then let it boil 3 qrs of an hour. Strain it off  
and set it by for use. —

The ditto. — Mrs. Cleaver.

Cut a pound of the lean part of a Buttock of Beef into  
very thin slices, or rather shreds. Put it over a quick  
fire into a pint & 1/2 of water. As it grows hot take off  
the rising scum; and do the same while it is boiling  
which it is only to do 20. minutes. When it is cold decant  
a pint from that pound of beef, which will look like a

<sup>40</sup> very bright infusion of fine green tea, has a very grateful  
flavour, and is more strengthening than a strong broth.  
A tea cup full of this may be sometimes taken with  
great advantage, and in weak low constitutions is preferable  
to broth made of dried vires. —

Almonds Emulsion, for a cold or cough, for any  
soreness on the chest, &c. It answers all the ends of  
silly draughts, & generally sits much better on the stomach,  
and it is so palatable that it may be eat with dry toast  
instead of tea, or for supper. —

Take 4 ounces of the best Almonds; let them stand in cold  
water 2 or 10 minutes. Then Blanch them. pound  
them (a few at a time) in a marble mortar with a  
little barley water. When the water looks very white ~~and~~  
<sup>strain</sup> it out through a <sup>fine hair sieve</sup> ~~cloth~~; then return the almonds  
to the water, and rub them again with fresh barley water  
till it is quite white: then <sup>strain them thro' the sieve as before.</sup> ~~bring it out as before.~~ You  
may repeat the rubbing while the water grows white. Observe



that the whole quantity of barley water ought not to exceed<sup>49</sup>  
one pint if it is to be good emulsion. —

Milky Jelly.

A fine restorative. Mr. Goodwin.

Take a set of calves feet scalded and peeled, and beaten  
to pieces with the bones. put them into 4 quarts of  
new milk adding ~~to~~ large mace 10 or 12 blades, half an  
ounce many cloves, 20 dates, hartshorn sherd, ivory rasped,  
China marrygold flower, cowslip flowers of each an ounce.  
mint & hyssop of each a small handful. Boil it to  
a thin jelly. strain and keep it for use. Let half a  
pint be taken morn. & night with sugar of roses. —

# Dr. SOLANDER'S SANATIVE ENGLISH TEA,

Universally approved and recommended by the most eminent Physicians, in preference to Foreign Tea, as the most pleasing and powerful Restorative in all Nervous Disorders hitherto discovered.

**THIS** celebrated TEA is peculiarly efficacious in most inward wasteings, obstinate coughs, and consumptive habits; it thins the blood, eases the most violent pains of the head and stomach, and is a wonderful asswager of the excruciating pains of the gout and rheumatism, by promoting gentle perspiration; and, by the Nobility and Gentry, much admired for breakfast; it is grateful to the taste and smell, gently astringes the fibres of the stomach, and gives them a proper tenacity, which is requisite to a good digestion; and nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution after late hours, or making free with wine.

It is highly esteemed in the East and West Indies, being unlike India Tea, which abrades and wears away the substance of the solids, but on the contrary, acts as a general Restorative Cordial, upon debilitated Patients, being a Sovereign remedy in bilious complaints contracted in hot climates.

In the Measles and Small-Pox, nothing need be given, but a plenty of this Tea, drank warm at night, it promotes refreshing rest, and braces up the nervous system.

Further proofs of the efficacy of Dr. SOLANDER'S TEA: To the PROPRIETOR of the SANATIVE ENGLISH TEA,

SIR,

HAVING long languished under a severe depression of Spirits, an almost continual cough, and to all appearance a confirmed Consumption, being afflicted with violent pains in the head and breast together with a total lassitude of body and limbs: I was so weak and emaciated that all my friends and acquaintance apprehended I could not survive many weeks. In that unhappy condition an eminent Physician recommended to me your SANATIVE ENGLISH TEA, in the use of which I persevered for several weeks, with the happiest effect: and am now perfectly cured by that salutary and invaluable Medicine. Happy in the opportunity of contributing my endeavours to alleviate the distresses of humanity, I hereby authorize you to publish my case, with my earnest recommendation of your SANATIVE TEA, to all persons afflicted with Nervous and Consumptive disorders.

And am, SIR,

Your humble Servant,

NICHOLAS SANDYS.

N. B. My near relation, Samuel Sandys, Esq. No. 67, Berner-street, and many of my friends will testify the truth of the above.

Mr. WINGATE, of Wooten under Edge, in the county of Gloucester, was violently afflicted with a long sickness, being very weak and near to death, was recovered to health and strength by the use of the SANATIVE ENGLISH TEA.

Mr. BRYANT, No. 7, King's-street, Bethnal-green, for twenty years was violently afflicted with a nervous disorder, but, by the constant drinking the SANATIVE ENGLISH TEA, is now enjoying a good state of health.

Prepared for the Proprietor by an eminent Botanist. Sold wholesale and retail by Golding, Perfumer to her Majesty, corner of Finch-lane, Cornhill, and retail by F. Newbery, No. 45, East End of St. Paul's Church-yard; Bayley and Lowe, Cockspur-street, and Overton, No. 47, New Bond-street, in Parcels as. 9d. and Cannisters 10s. 6d. each, duty included.

The Chevalier RUSPINI'S Balsamic Styptic Solution.—The subsequent case of profuse hæmorrhage, from the rupture of a large blood-vessel, the Chevalier gives the public, not merely to add to the reputation of the Styptic, but to inform those who may, by disease or accident, be in the same perilous situation. Peacock, Chairman to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, in September last, burst a large blood-vessel in his right leg, which could not be stopped by the usual surgical means in those cases employed:—in this state of danger the Styptic was sought for and applied: its effect was immediately to stop the bleeding; but on the fourth day, by imprudently pulling off forcibly the lint which had been applied, soaked in the Styptic, it bled profusely a second time. For this hæmorrhage an immediate recourse was had in the first instance to the Styptic, the bleeding was instantly stopped by it, and the man now is in perfect health.—N. B. The quantity of blood supposed to be lost in the first bleeding was some pounds.

## ON ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN GENERAL.

**A DISSERTATION** on ARTIFICIAL TEETH in General; pointing out the defects and injurious consequences of all Teeth made of Animal Substances, the corruptibility and danger of which are now fully acknowledged by the Faculty; and demonstrating the superior advantages of Teeth made of an incombustible Mineral Composition.

By M. DUCHOMANT, DENTIST.

Late Surgeon at Paris, but now Naturalized, and residing at No. 1, Frith street, Soho-square, London.

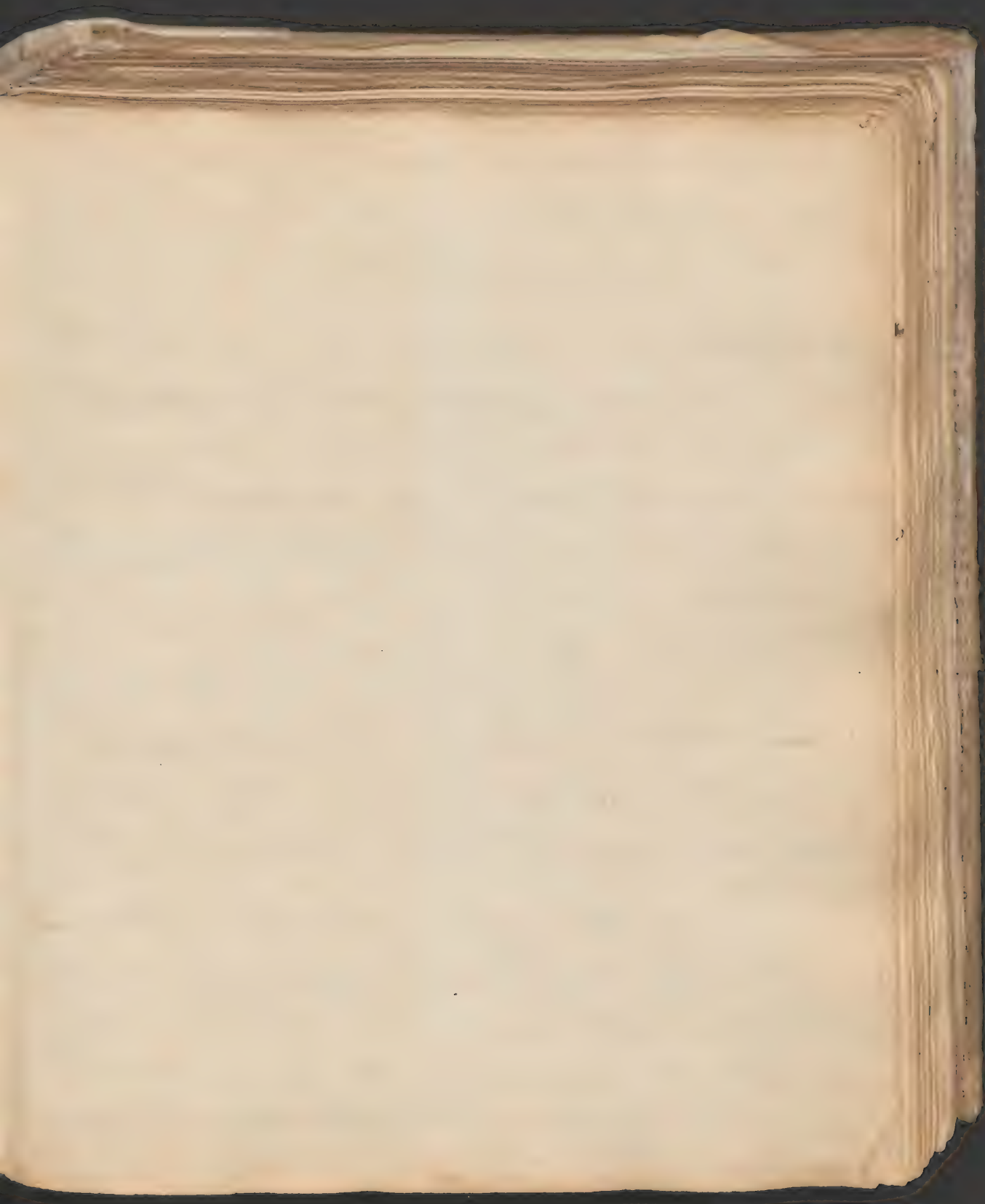
This Discovery has been sanctioned by the Faculty and Royal Society of Medicine, by the academical Societies of Sciences and Surgery, consigned in the 31<sup>st</sup> page of the second volume of the French Encyclopædia. The Mineral Teeth are also recommended by some of the most eminent of the Faculty in London, as superior, in every point of view, to those made of Animal Substances; among whom Mr. Duchomant has been favoured with the following respectable names:

Dr. Warren	Mr. John Hunter
Sir George Baker	Mr. Tomkins
Dr. Turton	Mr. Earle
Sir Walter Farquhar	Mr. Phillips
Dr. Valengin	Mr. Moore
Dr. Reynolds	Mr. Brand
Dr. Rowley	Mr. Samarez
Dr. Smith	Mr. Thomas Young
Dr. Poignand	Mr. Younge, Apothecary.
Dr. Moore	Mr. Dervyns, Apothecary,
Dr. Pearson	&c. &c. &c.
Dr. Jenner	

The success which has attended this discovery, and the confidence which the Author has obtained, were his principal motives for publishing this Treatise, and for detailing those facts, which have convinced him of the danger arising from the use of dead Human Teeth, or other animal Substances, and of the superiority of Teeth made of a Mineral Substance.

In further testimony of the utility and importance of this Discovery, His Majesty has been pleased to grant his Letters Patent.

The above Dissertation is sold by Messrs. Dulac, No. 107, Wardour-street; L'Homme, No. 93, New Bond-street; Hookham and Carpenter, Old Bond-street; M. M. Bacat, New Bond-street, Bath; Mercier, Duval; Manners and Miller, Edinburgh; and by all the Booksellers.





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A remedy for a lameness produced by a fixed contraction of the parts affected, or by the Palsy.

Egg liquor. D<sup>r</sup> Lobb.

Take the yolk of an egg new laid, let it be beaten with a spoon to the greatest thinness, then, by a spoonful at a time, add 3 ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture continually, that the egg & water may be well incorporated. This liquor may be applied to the parts contracted cold, or only, with warm, by a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a day.

The above direction is given in the Annual Register for the year 60, in ~~two~~ letters signed Thos: Lobb, & dated Bapine Court, Newgate St. — The letters are as follows — It may lead us into a right notion of the cause of fixed contractions, &c, if we consider, that every fibre, vessel, membrane, and muscle of the body, which is dry, rigid, contracted, and immovably, becomes such through want of particles of fluid in their interstices, sufficient to keep them in their natural state of distention, & move-

ablands. This want of fluid in their intestines, (as I apprehend) is occasioned by a vivid state of the blood's distention in the course of its circulation; & a deficient secretion of the lymph from it. The internal remedies I do not now take into consideration; but it may be observed, that those outward applications are proper, which can fill the interstices of the contracted vessels & muscles, with such a fluid as will bring them to their natural distention, and render them easy, distensible & movable. I shall now acquaint you with an external remedy, which has been very effectual for recovering the use of a limb that has long been disabled by a fixed contraction of some of the muscles. Many years ago (when I lived at Georville in Somersetshire) my advice was desired for a poor man's child, a boy about 8 or 9 years old, one of whose legs was contracted more than when a person is sitting in a chair: he could not stretch it out, or move it; neither could it be extended by any other, without an injury to the part affected. I prescribed a relaxing liniment, of which camellier's oil was one chief ingredient; & ordered the part affected to be gently rubbed with it, but it was of no great service: & whilst I was considering what further might be

54 Done for his relief, it came into my mind that the  
gloves of the Tann brought their lame and kid-skins (which  
were dry, stiff, and hard) to be soft and supple as gloves by  
rubbing them with the yolks of eggs and water. Hereupon  
I reasoned thus with myself, viz. Since this egg liquor is  
so efficacious in removing contractions from the parts of  
dead animals fibres, vessels, and membranes (by art made  
dry, stiff, and hard) why may it not be as effectual  
when sufficiently applied to living animal fibres, vessels,  
and membranes in a state of contraction? and resolved  
to try its efficacy in the case of this boy. I ordered  
the contracted parts of his leg to be gently rubbed two or  
three times a day with the egg liquor, & by this means he  
easily recovered the perfect use of his leg. This remedy  
I have since advised in like cases, & with the like happy  
success, & others to whom I have communicated it, have  
found the same advantages from it in such cases. And  
as this communication may be useful to persons lame  
by a contraction of some muscles of the body, I hope it  
will be acceptable to the public.

Chas. White



55

The second letter from the same is dated July 25, 1760 -  
It is as follows -

"Yesterday Mr. Morris came & returned me  
thanks for my account of the egg liquor, which gave me  
an opportunity of writing from his mouth the narrative of  
his case. It proves that the outward application of the egg  
liquor (related in my former paper to you) is not only an  
effectual remedy against fixed contractions of any muscles  
of the body, but also against the palsy. This is a discovery  
worthy to be communicated to the public.

It cures again the palsy.

Mr. William Morris, of New street in Cloth-fair, & aged 61 years,  
a barber by trade, & the watchman in Bartholomew-close, was  
taken on Friday June 13, 1760, about 8 o'clock in the evening,  
with the palsy in his right hand, so far as his wrist.  
He had no pain, & no feeling either in his hand or fingers,  
which became useless. He was 3 weeks an out-patient  
at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, & used a variety of  
medicines without benefit. July the 5<sup>th</sup> he read in  
the West<sup>m</sup>. Journal, Dr. Lobb's account of a boy cured  
of lameness by the outward application of a liquor

58 made with the yolk of a new laid egg and water,  
and resolved to try it. In two or three days after read-  
-ing that newspaper, he began to use it of egg liquor.  
His wife rubbed his hand & fingers with it three or  
~~four~~ four times a day, for about a <sup>part</sup> of an hour, &  
in about a week's time he recovered the use of his  
hand, and became able to shave again. —

Spinning the Superior Emolument for cold legs.

Southernwood	} dry'd
Sea wormwood,	
Chamomile flowers	

Of each one ounce.

Bay leaves half an ounce,

Three quarts of water.

Boil it a little, and strain it. —

For a consumption.

87

1 ounce &  $\frac{1}{2}$  of conserve of rose, half an ounce of Quercitellian  
Balsam. 2 drams of spermaceti. half a dram of nitre.  
3/4 dram of Sulphur. Mixed up in a Balsamic ~~symp~~  
or syrup of rose.

M<sup>r</sup> Bright eye salve for sore & inflamed eyes.

Rosa Solentine when quite fresh, press out the juice, and  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  half a pint of juice put 1<sup>lb</sup> of lard: Boil it till  
it will incorporate together, & put it into glass pots for use.

A general cure for a sore leg. - M<sup>r</sup> Pennock.

A little spoonfull of honey; ditto of salted up, ditto of  
mountain rose, and ditto of fine flour. Boil it together  
till it comes to a paste. Before you drop the wound wash  
it clean with a little milk and water.

For a spasm in the stomach attended with sickness of food &  
a cough. M<sup>r</sup> Pennock.

Suppose an ounce of red rose leaves in a quart of boiling water.



<sup>58</sup> till all the strength of the leaves are out: give the patient  
a tea cup full two or three times a day with 8 or 10 drops of  
elixer of nitric. A milk diet should be strictly observed.  
If the patient is inclined to a consumption leave out the  
elixer of nitric and take in its place 8 or 10 grains of  
nitre in the above infusion of roses. —

a good drink for a bilious person —

2 qt. of an ounce of spanish liquorice and a quart of boiling  
water poured over it. —

Let Hillebrand say that drugs are got even better than at Apo-  
thecary Hall ~~by~~ of a medical man who gives up his whole  
time in collecting them, and who lives at No. 30 New Bond  
Street; and his charges are ~~so~~ reasonable. —

For the gravel. Blackberry jam. 9

Make Blackberry jam with moist Lisbon sugar. Two table spoonfuls of the jam. & of the best pepper mint water put over a slow fire and stirred <sup>till</sup> it is mixed and melted, then take it off the fire, and put two table spoonfuls of the rest of olive, which keeps stirring till quite cold. Take a tea spoonfull once in two hours. —

A receipt of wonderful efficacy for the stone and gravel.  
M<sup>rs</sup> Mickletham.

A quart of a pound of stick liquorice (the greener the better) to be made intensely clean, and then scraped as you would have radish, and simmered on the fire in a tin or earthen vessel for 20 minutes in a pint of water. then strain it off and bottle it; it must not be corked till cold. ~~Take~~ A quarter of a pint of this liquorice is to be taken warm in a morning fasting, and the patient must not eat after it for a full hour. —

Blackberry jelly for the same complaint.

Make Blackberry, as we would currant jelly. Take two tea spoonfuls of the jelly, one of sweet oil, and two of pepper mint water mixed all together. This has often proved a speedy relief in extreme attacks of the gravel. See page 196—

" I drink for a person affected with the gravel, that has in many cases proved efficacious. Mrs. Beilinson.

A large table spoonful of oatmeal put into a quart of cold water that has been previously boiled. Stir it well several times, strain it off and sweeten it with a large table spoonful of honey. drink of this frequently so as to use at least the quart in the day. Stir it always before you drink that the honey and finer particles of the oatmeal may well settle. -

A fine medicine for the stone and gravel,  
Mrs. Warner.

To a gallon of new milk put a handful of wild thyme, a handful of saxifrage (sometimes called stone breaker) and a handful of Kletary of the wall, a handful of Pilla pendula, thirteen horse radish roots sliced, steep all these for a night in the milk, next morning still it with a moderate fire.

Take of this water six spoonfuls with as much Rhenish (or Birch wine if it can be had) and a little nutmeg grated into it. Take it every new and full moon for two nights and three mornings. No alteration of diet is required, only the supper to be very light those nights the medicine is taken. In a fit of the stone or gravel the medicine may be taken as above, besides taking it every fortnight.



Mercurial water.

For <sup>preparing</sup> ~~preparing~~ the alkaline.

Dissolve ounce & a half of tartar in 5 pints of rain water or pump water boiled and set by to cool. The solution must be well stirred, and the pan it is in covered from the dust. It must stand 24 hours, and then be clearly poured off from the sediment. This will just fill the machine.

Fill the bottom part of the machine with as much water as will just cover the rising in the middle: then pour in a gill of the oil of vitriol, & have ready the marble dust to put in one of the tin measures immediately through the glass funnel: then fix on the top as soon as possible. In 8 hours after put in another of the tin measures of marble dust, and another 8 hours after that. In 24 hours after the first fillings empty the bottom part, and wipe the neck of the vessel clean. Then put in fresh water, and a fresh supply of oil and marble: and repeat the marble dust 3 times as before. Each machine full of the alkaline will take 4 phials of the vitriol, that is 4 fillings of the tin measure, and at the end of the 4 days it must be bottled off and stoped down as immediately as close as ~~the~~ possible: each bottle must be kept on its side. ~~Some~~ Some take 4 phials of the oil of vitriol too powerful, so only 3 is used in the preparation.

A gentle opening medicine for the gravel. D.<sup>r</sup> Addington  
Take the leaves of marsh mallows, & the root of plantain 3  
drams; of the root of liquorice 2 drams. Let the roots be  
sliced and the leaves cut small. Boil these ingredients  
in a pint of pure water for about 8 minutes, and then  
strain and bottle the decoction for use.

Drink the third part of this decoction every morning fast-  
ing: two hours every day before dinner and every night at  
bed time for a month or 6 weeks. If every night dose  
add two or three tea spoonfuls of the tincture of Senne.

Senne Infusion. D.<sup>r</sup> Addington. An opening medicine.

The leaves of Senne 2 a dram: of liquorice root sliced one  
suple: of coriander seed bruised half a suple: put them  
into a cuppt. then pour 4 or 5 table spoonfuls of boiling  
water on them, and let them stand in infusion till it is  
cold: then strain off the liquor for use. This to be taken  
moderately warm at bed time. It is the proper quantity  
for one dose.

For a Canker

Boil figs in milk: drink the milk, and apply the  
figs to the part.



For deafness.

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To try if it proceeds from some loss of sound about a y<sup>2</sup> or  
1/2 long, I put one end of it behind the deaf person's ear  
and the other behind your own. converse in a moderate  
tone of voice, and if he readily hears you it is well, and  
he must be syringed - -

Eye water. Mrs. Richard.

1/2 an ounce of white wax: bruised a little, and put in a  
quart bottle of spring water. shake it. let it stand till its  
clear. Bathe the eyes with it. When the humor is thick  
decant it clear off - -

For a cough -- a receipt of old Mrs. Williams's of  
Chester's bottle.

Half a pint of pennyroyal water, 1 table spoonful of sweet  
oil, two tea spoonfuls of harts-horn, one or two ounces of white  
powdered sugar candy. Mix these all together in a bottle, and  
take a little when the cough is troublesome. - -

J<sup>r</sup> James -

For ague in the face and rheumatic pains - ~~1/2 pint of~~  
James's powder and Knap's pills. of each two samples, syringe of  
balsam sufficient to mix these ingredients into 24 pills.

3 pills to be taken each other night at going to bed for a week.  
avoid all acids & sour wine, & take care not to catch cold.



For the rheumatism. Dr. Goddard.

Take 10 grains of Junquaicum, and 12 of mith of sulphur going to bed and in the morning fasting in thin water gruel.

About 12 papers in general makes a cure. if the pain is not removed by the powders in two or three days taking ~~it~~ it will be proper to lose a little blood. During the time of taking the powders, the patient had better abstain from all strong liquors.

A diet drink for the rheumatism.

Take a large stick of horse radish, ditto of Picampayne root, and one of whole white mustard seed put into a gallon of new small beer or mild ale. Let the patient drink of it for some time for their constant drink. It is a medicine itself, and must not be taken with the above receipt.

For the Lumbago or rheumatism. Dr. Addison.

1 table spoonful of whole white mustard seed to be taken in any fluid at rising, and an hour or two before dinner.

Receipt for worms. Dr. Pennicooke.

Take a dram of dried walnut leaves powdered; mix it up with honey, & give it night & morning for 4 days: then take a scruple of rhubarb & jalap at night going to bed. If once is not sufficient for the cure repeat it twice or thrice. 20 grains of jalap & 10 grains of rhubarb is a dose for a

man or woman. The patient must rest one week, and <sup>65</sup>  
then repeat the powder and physic as often as is thought  
necessary. If the patient is very bad one dose of the physic  
is to be taken before the powder. —

To make worm plaisters for the Navel - Mr. Crew.

Take one pennyworth of the purest panchinense, and half a  
penny worth of horse turpentine, put the panchinense in  
a ladle, & when melted put the turpentine to melt with it. have  
some lamb skin cut round by a tea saucer, pour it on;  
let it not come to the edge of the plaister by a finger's breadth.

This quantity will make 3 or 4 plaisters. —

For a Cancer

Take a good handful of the inner rind of Alder, steep  
it in a quart of ale for 12 hours, putting it on the even-  
ing preceding the day when you begin to use it. Drink  
half a pint of it in the morning soon after you rise. Let  
the rind continue steeping till the quart of ale is drunk.  
then prepare another quart as before. Continue drinking  
this infusion half a pint every morning for 9 mornings.  
then leave it off for 9 mornings; after which begin again  
for 9 mornings more, and so on till it has been drunk



16 twenty seven times. Boil some unwashed butter in  
beer or ale; when cold skim it off, and with the scum  
anoint the wound twice every day. A Woman  
well known to Lady Mansfield's family was cured by  
the medicine of a cancer in the mouth and throat. She  
lived at Throsley in Hampshire in the year 1775. —

Chivers have sometimes proved a cure for the cancer.  
An instance is given of it in the Gentleman's Ma-  
gazine for March 1788 at page 291.

A very fine cure for the boil. Lady Sayley. —

A quart bottle of good brandy, one dram & a half of vo-  
latile alkali concrete; one dram & a half of gentian  
~~tree~~ root; bruise the first and cut the latter into very  
small pieces; put them into the brandy. It must stand  
24 hours before it is used, & may continue in while  
using, as it makes it better. Take a table spoonful  
fasting, an hour before dinner, and another before sup-  
per. It is most efficacious when taken a fortnight



at a time, and then stop for a week, during which time <sup>by</sup>  
the malt tea should be taken very often in the day, and  
instead of any other liquor.

### To make Malt Tea.

Pour boiling water over fresh ground malt, and let it  
stand till very strong. It may be drunk either hot  
or cold. —

For the Scrovy, or a humour in the face.

An equal quantity of cream of tartar and the flowers of  
brimstone, and make them up into an electuary with  
treacle. take a piece about the size of a small  
walnut three times a week in the morning fasting.

For the scorbutic habit. 2<sup>d</sup> Remedy.

Take a pound of stone brimstone very small, put it  
into a stone jar & pour upon it a gallon of boiling  
water. stir the water and brimstone and then close  
the jar. Let it stand two or three days, & it will then  
be fit for use. Drink about a wine half pint of  
this water the first thing in a morning. Perhaps

68 it may be proper after three weeks or a month to discontinue the drinking of it for a while, and then return to it, and so on. -

For a nervous complaint.

Dr William Temple recommended a large tea cup of strong rosemary tea with 30 drops of lavender twice a day. -

Pargoric Elixer to quiet the nerves from 30 to 50 drops may be safely taken at a time in a cup of water. - It is also good for a cough.

For a nervous head ache. Mrs J. Davison.

15 grains of powdered valerian, an ounce & a half of peppermint water, & a dram of spirit of lavender three times a day. If the dizziness is very great apply a blister behind the shoulders. - An ounce of mint water is near a wine glass full, & a dram of lavender is a small tea spoonful. -

<sup>nervous medicine</sup>  
Half an ounce of valerian to a pint &  $\frac{1}{2}$  of boiling water. Take a cup of it occasionally with 30 drops of lavender, or salvolatile.

For convulsive spasms caused by nervous complaint.  
Dr. Davison.

Cardamines, (cuckoo flower, or ladies smock) the leaves  
of the flower only dried, & very finely powdered, 40 grains  
to be taken three times a day in water or any other  
small liquor.

Camphorated Julep. 2 table spoonfuls to be taken at any  
time to quiet the nerves.  
One dram of Camphor pounded, & dissolved in one or  
two tea spoonfuls of spirits of wine, or any spirits; put  
it into a small stone bottle, & pour a pint of boiling water  
on it. cork it up, & let it stand till it is cold: then strain  
it through a piece of linen, & put it into phials.  
Put some lavender drops to it if too cold for the stomach without.

#### Tapioca

J. Hayes N<sup>o</sup> 2 Church Yard Nicholas Lane Lombard St im-  
ports & sells the genuine Tapioca. A great restorative  
& most wholesome diet, particularly recommended to those  
in a decline, and for infants brought up without the  
breast. Directions for making it.

Put two table spoonfuls of Tapioca into a quart of cold  
water; let it boil gently until it becomes transparent.



like Sapo, then put to it a glass of wine or the like quantity of milk; sweeten it with sugar to your palate, and take a Spoon of it at any time. a little Lemon peel boiled in it gives it a pleasant flavour.

Saloon - a fine strengthener.

For a tea spoonful of Saloon in half a pint of boiling water: add sugar, lemon juice, & wine to your taste. —

To cure the Shingles

Take two ounces of white Diachylon, two ounces of sweet oil, & half an ounce of vinegar. mix them together for a liniment, which spread on a piece of fine linen, and apply to the part affected, repeating it as occasion requires. This with two or three ounces of glubbers salts, & a cooling & spare diet will intirely remove this complaint. Turner.

For the yellow or black jaundice. M<sup>rs</sup> Jones.

Take half an ounce of nutmegs, six penny worth of saffron, one ounce & a half of white sugar candy. The above four new laid eggs dried. Beat all these things

very fine together, then let it be divided into 6 parts. take <sup>7</sup>  
a paper in the morning with a little white wine, & another  
in the evening with wine, & the wine must be a little warm.  
These powders must be taken three days together, and must  
be repeated if not quite cured.

For the jaundice, or a bilious complaint.

Two raw eggs, the yolks as well as the whites, to be taken  
every morning in a glass of cold spring water fasting, with the  
addition of an egg every 4 hours during the day. —

Sir William Fordeyce's cure for a bilious complaint.

2 grains of Ipecacuanha made in a pill. one taken 3  
times a day, & continued regularly for a long course of time.  
It has no visible effect in operation, but gradually cures  
off the bile. —

D<sup>r</sup>. Gemm's water for a bilious complaint.

Recommended by D<sup>r</sup>. Johnson.

Take vitriolated tartar  $3\frac{1}{2}$  drachms, Salt of Tartar  $\frac{1}{2}$  li.  
dissolve these salts perfectly in a quart of pure water in  
the cold or boiling hot, if cold it will require more time.  
A moderate sized tumbler full or two more or less according to it.

Effect: to be drunk every morning at an interval of half  
an hour or an hour between each. Continue the use of it  
for about a fortnight, then leave it off for a week or  
ten days & have recourse to it in like manner occasionally.

The Duke of Leeds has found great relief from  
the following prescription for a bilious complaint.

R<sub>x</sub>

Pulv Rad. Rhin. ʒijss

--- Salap --- ʒjss

--- Lingil. ʒijss

Syr Simp q.s. for Pil. No. x x x

cap ij vel iij Hor

Somni.

to early in the morning.

D<sup>r</sup> Saunders's prescription to a person much troubled  
with a bilious complaint. 1704

R Limatur Ferri non Rubij ʒijss

Cons: Lyncostat q. s.

℞  
℥ Mappa in Pilul. ʒijss Lyncostat, quatuor



capiat unam vel alteram omni nocte hora  
conni  $\frac{1}{2}$ . —

R Pulv. Flor cham.  $\text{g}^{\circ} \text{xv}$  —

ae Pulv. Rhei  $\text{g}^{\circ} \text{iii} - \text{v}$

M  $\text{ij}$ .

fr Pulvis e qualibet liquore idoneo biborium  
ante prandium quotidie sumendus. *A. L.*

D<sup>r</sup> Warren's prescription for a Biliary complaint.

Of myrrh in powder 12 grains. of salt of Tartar & salt  
of steel each 5 grains. mix them together in a tea  
cup & add 3 table spoonfuls of water, one tea spoonful  
of brandy or lavender drops, & take this dose night & morn-  
ing. If it purges add to each dose 3 or 4 drops of laudanum.  
Previous to their being ~~taken~~ mixed all together. let the salt  
of steel & salt of ~~salt~~ tartar be well powdered & incorporated  
together; as much of the efficacy of the medicine depends  
upon it.

Pills for a Bilious disorder.

By a Physician at Rome. - Not Curable.

One ounce & half of Liguaine Aloes, half an ounce of  
Mastic in powder. Reduce these ingredients separately,  
incorporate them with a proper quantity of syrup of com-  
mon. make these ingredients into a mass. Let each  
pill weigh 3 grains. great care must be taken to prepare  
the Aloes properly, either with juice of vitriol, or a strong  
tincture of Aquavine, the latter is generally used. One  
or two of these pills to be taken (according as they operate)  
every day at dinner that they may digest with the  
food. Continue them for three months, then leave  
off for one month, & take them as you may find oc-  
casion. Never take them fasting.

D<sup>r</sup> Morgagny.

People have sometimes been cured of a Bilious disorder  
by having an egg beaten & taken instead of wine with  
tea for breakfast, & eaten drifft in any way you please  
at dinner & supper.

A strengthening medicine recommended by  
D<sup>r</sup> Hugh Smyth.

For an Electuary.

Conserve of orange peel one ounce & a half.

Iron filings half an ounce.

Myrrh in powder three drachms.

Romatic spice half a dram.

Simple syrup sufficient to make an electuary.

It is convenient to be taken every morning fasting. & at  
night going to bed.

For the draught

Tincture of columbo root one dram.

Steel wine three drams.

All spice water ten drams.

Two or three table spoonfuls of this to be taken an hour  
before dinner, & the same quantity again in the  
evening. The teeth must be most carefully cleaned  
after these medicines.

To make four portions of the above mixture it will require



Two quarts of Rhenish water, a pint of steel wine, half  
a pint of Colicumba, six ounces of conserve of orange  
pell, twelve drams of myrrh in powder, & two drams  
of aromatic spices.

The measures for one draught.

two table spoonfuls, & three tea spoonfuls of allspice  
is 12 drams. A tea spoonful & half of Colicumba  
is a dram. four tea spoonfuls & a half of steel  
wine is three drams.

A table spoonful is four drams. six tea spoon-  
fuls are equal to a table spoonful.

The proper method of preparing tartar emetic when re-  
-ciprocity to clear the stomach of obstinate bile, by taking  
a large table spoonful every quarter of an hour till it  
has sufficiently cleared the stomach.

Three grains of tartar emetic put in a mortar with a  
little drop of cold water, and with a <sup>milk</sup> <sup>cream</sup> out it down as  
fine as possible. The quantity of water to be mixed by degrees  
is six table spoonfuls. great care must be taken that the emetic  
water is well incorporated.

## Leeches

Leeches should not be in water for some time before they are applied, or they are less likely to stick. A little cream rubbed on the part first is a help. After all is over put a small piece of lint on the wound, & a piece of black silk over it, & a diacutyl put round the edge to make it stick. —  
See p. 129 - 107. 163. 195

## Artificial asses milk.

Boil an ounce of pearl barley washed & scalded in a qt. of water, with half an ounce of candied Brims root sliced, a qt. of an ounce of charred hartshorn, and six shelled snails washed and dried. Boil it till half is consumed. Then boil a pint of new milk; and when both are cold mix them together, the water being first strained. If necessary, by way of making it more strengthening add sheep's trotter, or more snails. —

A cooling summer drink, and a good sweetener.

A quart of water to 2 ounces of cream of tartar, half a qt. of a pound of loaf sugar, and the rind of one

<sup>18</sup> Lemon. The water is to be put boiling on all these things, and ~~stand~~ till cold. The lemon peel is to be taken out when boiled. If this liquor should prove too cold for the stomach, one or two table spoonfuls of Brandy will correct it.

Drink for a weak person. - Mrs James.

Boil a quart of milk and a quart of water, with the upper crust of good white bread, & one blade of mace, - quarters of an hour slowly; pour it off and drink a little of the milk warm.

Restorative broth - Mrs James.

Take of the thick part of a leg of veal cut in thin slices free from skin and fat, with slices of turnips. Lay the slices of veal & turnips alternate in an earthen jar, which must be stop'd close that no air can enter. Put your jar into water boiling slowly for some hours. Then strain off the liquor, which when cold will be a ~~good~~ jelly. A spoonful or two dissolved may be taken several times a day. If it is too strong, lower it with warm water.



To cure a Lax - Mrs James. -

79

Grate a nutmeg on a pewter plate; put the yolk of an egg to it, and keep stirring over chaffing dish of coals till it becomes a powder. put it into a little mint water, and drink it. It will give immediate ease. -

Scarlet decoction or Nitre Draughts.  
for any feverish disorder

Half an ounce of salt pelse, two ounces of lump sugar, put to a quart of spring water; boil it, and strain it clean, then add a pennyworth of Cochineal bruised and tied up in a bit of holland or muslin, let it boil in the whole a gr. of an hour. Take four spoonfuls every four hours. -

For Deafness.

For deafness if it is brought on by nervousness, it is beneficial to put salt in the ears at bed time; as much as is possible, & care to be taken to keep it in well. -

Other poured into the ear will sometimes do good for deafness arising from a cold, & perhaps for other deafness.

A Receipt for the Ague, with which Sarah  
 has effected various cures: indeed it has never failed -  
 Gum Olibanum, Gum Mastick, Role Armoniac, of  
 each half an ounce; with a sufficient quantity of  
 Venice Turpentine to form it into a paste. A bit  
 about the size of a pea to be put in the middle of  
 a small piece of leather, and bound on the pulse of  
 each wrist. If this does not take effect in three or four  
 days, apply fresh <sup>is the sole complaint.</sup> ~~plasters~~, which never fail, where the ague  
 For Bruises, &c.

To make Goulard's Vegeto mineral water. Miss E. Blane  
 Take 25 drops of the extract of Saturn to half a pint  
 of soft water very pure, let it be boiled & stand till it  
 is <sup>about the warmth of milk from the ear.</sup> ~~just cold enough to pour into the bottle without cool-~~  
~~ing it;~~ then pour a little of it upon the extract, shaking  
 it very well, after which add a little more shaking it  
 again, and continue adding, and shaking it alternately,  
 till all the water is poured into the bottle: then add  
 one tea spoonfull of brandy. The quantity of the



Extraction may be diminished or increased according to the sensibility of the parts affected.

Pour some of this in a cup, & put <sup>the cup</sup> it in a basin of warm water to heat: then foment the hurt part with flannels dip't in the same mixture. It always inflammation, & affords great relief - It should be frequently repeated.

Soot drops for convulsions, cramps, asthma, hysterical affections, &c.

Take of pure wood soot in quantity about 5 walnuts, and the shells of 12 hen eggs dried before the fire, or in an oven; beat them to fine powder, put to it half an ounce of Asa fatida cut small; infuse these for 10 days in a pint of the best brandy <sup>put in a quart bottle</sup> & stop it close, and shake it once or twice a day; then strain it off, and keep it for use. — The dose for a man is two spoonfuls; for a woman one; for a young person half a spoonful; for a new born child 10 or 12 drops in any



62  
Liquor. This is to be taken in inveterate and periodic  
cases in the morning fasting; in other cases at any  
time when the fit may be suspected of approach, or  
in the fit —

L. Meads prescribes for an Intermittent Fever.

1 ounce of the Sassa Bark, half an ounce of snake root,  
2 drams of salt of tartar, boiled in a quart of spring wa-  
ter till it comes to a pint: cover it up close till cold  
then strain it off, and add to it 6 ounces of compound  
wormwood water. Take a small glass three or four times  
a day. —

For the gout and Rheumatism. — L. Boerhaave.

Take quinquina powdered one ounce, put it into four ounces  
of spirit of wine, shake it often for four days: then  
put it into a phial. Take a tea spoonful once or twice a day  
in wine or water, continue it for some time, taking some  
time a day or fortnight a dose of chalk. It is good in  
the gout or rheumatism. It expels wind carries off phlegm,  
improves appetite. Some use it in sleeping sickness. The

the way of taking it is in a glass of water in which before  
you rise, and the last time you go to sleep.

To make the *Unguentum* of the *Unguentum*.

One gallon of vinegar a bottle half full of one pint of  
oil of rose, distill of common garden hyacinth, distill  
of lavender, distill of rosemary. Put these, well picked from the  
leaves into a stone bottle, which must be set in sand covered  
up to the neck and kept in a regular heat eight hours:  
also which part of the liquor and keep the ingredients.  
To each quart of this liquor then add one ounce of  
camphire cut into small pieces, and add it to the  
close. To prevent any infection apply it to the  
sores and behind the ears.

For a swollen throat. Dr. Hinchelwood.

Take a quarter of a pound of sponge dried and burnt to red  
into a powder, (care must be taken that it does not turn  
white ashes) and one ounce of cream of tartar. Take a  
mouth full each as will lay on a shilling in any liquor.

64 - then with this medicine. Then take a box of physic.

8th. Again about a month<sup>11</sup> repeat the above question in

To Pain or Rheumatism. —

The sound of hissed mountain lizards, half an ounce of  
 love milk cut in pieces, & it steeped in a quart of  
 mountain dew for two days taking the taste perfectly.

The ingredients may continue in the bottle, & a  
small glass of the liquor to be drunk between breakfast  
and dinner. — These ingredients steeped in strong  
brandy is equally efficacious. —

For the tickets

Take a pint of the best Sallad Oil, put it into <sup>ii</sup> a hand-  
ful of muslin, & three sprigs of lavender spike; boil  
these in the oil a pretty while, strain out the herbs  
& anoint the child twice evening & morning; & stroke down  
the sides of the child. Warm the oil when you use it, and  
let it before the fire with your warm hand. For the



child wear the linen that you begin to anoint it with.  
Use the oyl a week before it takes the drink. —

### The Drink.

Take a pint of white wine and a pint of beer boil it in  
a handful of speedwell a handful of pennyroyal and five  
harts tongue leaves, when a quarter of the liquor is  
boiled away strain it and sweeten it to your taste with  
Whiskey sugar candy. If this let the child take 3 or 4  
mouthfuls mornings and evenings first and last. —

For Rickets in children, or for weakly children. Dr. Sympson.

### A Diet Drink.

Take a Dram or 30 grains of rhubarb pound it fine,  
and put it into a glass bottle with two ounces of San Rhi-  
-aris Stones, which fill with new small beer or ale, and  
let the child drink it with its meals. —

### D.<sup>r</sup> Jinger.

If a child is costive or if the stools are white, pale, green, unripe,  
or sour, let half a tea spoonful of magnesia be given  
in a little warm milk and water 2 or 3 times a

20<sup>th</sup> day Feb. The chain has been moderately open, repeating the same every day, increasing or lessening the quantity, till the stools become natural.

For infants afflicted with worms - Dalrymple's Carminative is strongly recommended by Mr. Dill & Boott.

### For a Sore-throat

Many people have found essential benefit from Maryland Drops - Both this, and Dalrymple's Carminative are quack medicines, but highly approved.

To keep potatoes from freezing -

From the Bath Chronicle -

A very simple mode of preserving potatoes from the frost has lately been discovered, namely, by placing a vessel of water in the apartment wherein the potatoes are deposited. The water attracts the frost, & while the one continues liquid, the other will not affect the potatoes. As the water coagulates change it, and the vegetables will be preserved. Frozen Apples chard

to put in cases before they are used. —

To clean mahogany. Mrs. James.

A pint of cold drawn linseed oil, 3 pennyworth of lilac  
net and rose pink infused together 48 hours. With this  
rub the wood, and let it remain in an oily state some  
days; then with a roller with or flannel rub it dry.

To get spots out of mahogany, that have been  
made by any thing hot.

Rub Cork upon it.

A wash for chapt hands — in? Godwin.

1 pound of soft soap, half a pound of coarse sugar,  
1 ounce of tincture of Benjamin, a handful of powdered  
fine sand: all to beat in a mortar till dissolved.

Blacking for shoes.

1 ounce of gum venica, into a pint of ale; when it  
is dissolved add 2 ounces of ivory black, beat it up,  
and is fit for use.



## Hard Pomatum.

One pound & a half of mutton suet, boil and skim it very well; pour in from the drop that runs at the bottom, then add to it 4 ounces of virgin's honey wax. melt them together & scent it with any essence you choose, & pour it into your tin, and let it stand till it is cold.

## Soft pomatum.

1 pound and half of new lard, a shilling bottle of bergamot, beat it up well together, ~~put it~~ and thicken it with a little powder. put it into pots, and keep them well closed.

## Directions for washing Chintz's - Mrs. Leton Sen?

Boil 2<sup>lb</sup> of rice in 2 gallons of water till soft, then pour the whole into a tub, and let it stand till about the warmth you generally use for coloured linens, and then put your chintzes in, & use the rice instead of soap. Wash it in this till the dirt appears to be out, then boil the same quantity as above, but strain the rice from the water, & mix a more warm clear water to it. Wash it in this till quite clean, & afterward rinse it in the water you had boiled your rice in, & it will answer the

end of starch, and no dew will affect it, for it will con-<sup>89</sup>  
-tinue stiff as long as you wear it. When drying be  
careful to hang it as smooth as possible, and after it is  
dry rub it with a sleek stone, and don't iron it.

Mr. Maynard's method of washing colored cottons,  
calicots, & linnens, so that they keep the colours to the last.

She boils the soap in the water, and has three tubs ready  
with the proper quantity of suds in each, and not too warm,  
and has also a tub with clean water to rinse them, &  
let them go from one tub to another till finished. If they  
are not too dirty two tubs of suds will do. at the first wash-  
-ing put a little alum in the rinsing tub: they will never  
require any further. -

To dye linnen. Mr. H. Deane.

Take an ounce of Aronatte, and 2 ounces of pot ash. soap  
the Aronatte and boil it in 4 quarts of water till it comes  
to two. Boil the linnen an hour, rinse it in two or  
three waters. This is a sufficient quantity for a gown. -

To making Ink. The following receipt.

5 ounces of blue galls bruised; 2 ounces of common gum; 1 ounce of green copperas; 3 pints of water. If it grows too thick in the inkhorn thin it then. Take 2 ounces of galls, & pour upon them about a pint and a half of boiling water, and let it stand till cold, stirring it often, then when settled pour off the clear into the ink bottle.

Another way of making Ink. M<sup>rs</sup> Lardner.

3 ounces of powdered galls, 1 ounce of green vitriol, 1 ounce of powdered logwood, 2 ounces of gum arabic, 3 pints of water, or vinegar, or white wine. The ingredients are to be put together at once, and well shaken four or five times a day. In 10 or 12 days, or sooner if set in a warm place, the ink will be fit for use.

To whiten cloth. M<sup>rs</sup> Loder.

Wash it in hot lye once a week for a whole day, drawing the lye off continually, and pouring it on again boiling hot, and leave it in the lye all night. Wash it out the next morning, and rinse it, and then, and all other days, lay it abroad, wetting it with pure water as often as it



gets dry. Fold it up every night, and lay it to soak in <sup>91</sup>  
a tub of pure water all night long.

For giving the hair - Miss Jackson.

1 ounce of best bark finely powdered, mix it in a mor-  
tar with about the quantity of pomatum you have in  
a shilling pot. rub the roots of your hair with  
it night and morning.

For thickening the hair Mrs Foster.

Beef marrow simmered till dissolved, and when cool half  
the quantity of linseed oil, & whatever essence you like added  
to it, and heated again.

Lavender water - Mrs G. Wilson

1 pint of the best spirits of wine, a shillings worth of oil  
of lavender, six penny worth of essence of ambergris, the  
same of musk. the whole must be well shaken. & will  
not be fit for use for 6 weeks. -

Ink spots.

Dip the spotted linen in the melting of a mould tallow  
candle; then wash it, and the spots disappear.

To dye Lace Black. M<sup>r</sup>. Wilbur's recipe.

Take a y<sup>d</sup>. of a pound of logwood, & put it to a quart of rain water to stand twelve hours to soak; then to be boiled about a y<sup>d</sup>. of an hour. Strain it. Then add a fistling's worth of green copperas, a little bit the size of a bolus of verdigrise. Then put in your lace, & boil it a little. Let it stand in the dye twelve hours before it is washed. Rinse it two or three times in hard water. Then dip it in gum water. It must be bone dry before you iron it. Iron it between lining paper that no fire shine of the iron may be on the lace. —

M<sup>r</sup>. Grovenor's receipt for a poultice for a <sup>boil</sup> ~~pile~~, &c. —  
 Half a pint of milk boiled; crumble in some stale bread & turners till it is thick. add two tea spoonfuls of sweet oil. repeat the poultice morning & evening as warm as it can be borne. — See page 259. & 264

Nurse Hastings

To draw a <sup>boil</sup> ~~pile~~ it is good to add a little honey to the poultice, if the ~~latter~~ <sup>poultice</sup> does not draw sufficiently without. Also some

bagillion on lint just upon the part, & a partice over it.

After it has nearly done drawing if there is any appearance of proud flesh a little double refined sugar is unguated on the bagillion. After all this, <sup>Diachylon</sup> ~~lint~~ <sup>boil</sup> should be put on; but, to prevent the ~~bag~~ healing too fast, a bit of plaster on lint should be put under it. —

### Tartar Oil

It is good to wash the mouth with pepper mint water before taking it, which makes it much easier to swallow.

### Tartar Emetic.

Dr. Keilley says that the proper quantities to be taken are — For a stout man two or three grains:

For a woman — one or two.

Lessening the dose for children in proportion to their age.

### To promote retching.

A tea spoonful of hartshorn in a cup of camomile tea, sometimes answers the purpose of an emetic when other things will not. —



*Cream of Tartar Whey. To throw out a Rash.*

Let any quantity of milk you please on the fire, and let it remain there long enough to skin over, which must be taken off. Put as much cream of tartar as will turn it to whey; a table spoonful to a pint or more if necessary. Drink half a pint warm on rising, in the course of the day also if you please, and at going to bed. — This is a fine sweetener.

*For a Kettle Rash.*

2 ounces of Spoon salts. Pour a quart of boiling water on them. Let them stand 24 hours; Take a tea cup full every morning.

*For the Itch.*

one ounce of powder of white hellebore boiled in a pint of water till it is reduced to half a pint: The parts affected to be touched with it morning & evening, taking at the same time limestone and bread inwardly.

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To prepare Bask for weak stomachs where Rheumatis  
Tincture will not agree. — D.<sup>r</sup> Taylor.

One ounce & half of the best powder of Bask to be boiled in  
a quart of water till it comes to a pint; then strain it off,  
& put it in phials, & take 4 table spoonfuls 3 times a  
day. It must be made often fresh, as it will sometimes  
grow sour in a couple of days. —

A strengthening medicine recommended to others after  
a fever, by D.<sup>r</sup> Taylor.

Boil an ounce of powdered Bask in a quart of water  
down to a pint of strained liquor; to which add three  
table spoonfuls of brandy. Take four or five table spoonfuls  
of it three a day, adding to each dose of it ten drops of  
the Acid Elixer of Vitriol. —

On a seizure of the ...

As soon as possible put a mouthful of salt in the person's  
mouth. —

For stings of Bees or Wasps.

Oil of Tartar or Laudanum. Onion juice is likewise officious; & if stung in the Throat the latter is very good to swallow.

For a Feverish complaint that is not dangerous.

D<sup>r</sup> Taylor.

Of the compound powder of Contrayerva, & the powder of  
Pul's hairs each 15 grains. Of barley water two table spoon-  
fuls; of mint water one spoonful, of nutmeg water one  
teaspoonful. Of Hoffmann's Mineral Anodyne liquor twenty  
drops. This draught to be taken three or four times a day.

An effectual Symplic, strongly recommended

by Dr. Gossamer the English -

Heart grass, a common weed (if dry or much the better) /  
made into strong tea, it tea any pain to be drunk when  
the nose bleeds. See page 187.

White of egg applied to the inside of the nose if a nose is bleeding  
again the same blood will immediately stop it: the same  
to a cut - dip a bit of dry lint into it & white of egg & apply it



On the swallowing of pins or iron bones.

97

A paper written by D. Turnbull M.D. and published in the Gentlemen's Magazine for Decr. 1783.

The swallowing of pins has often been the cause of many grievous & dangerous effects, and it is presumed, often fatal: for upon dissecting the patients who appeared from the symptoms to have died of the iliac passion, when they have been found to have been killed by pins &c. In April 1777 a young woman who had swallowed a very large pin, stuck close fast in that part of the oesophagus which enters into the thorax was brought to the hospital at Donborough Castle Northumberland. As I then had the principal management of that hospital, I was sent for, & found the patient in very great pain. Having some time before considered the nature of this accident, I concluded that, if any thing could be given that would pass easily, & when in the stomach coagulate into a flavory mass, it might probably bring up any thing lodged in the passage; I immediately gave her four grains of tartar emetic dissolved in warm water, & then made her swallow the whites of 6 eggs, <sup>unbeaten,</sup> and in about 3 minutes she brought up the coagulated mass with the pin, and was effectually relieved. The same method was attended with similar success in an instance resembling the above. A maid servant of J. Baillie of Mullachain in Scotland sent to bed with her & sent

pin in her mouth. The consequence of which was that in the night & partly were alarmed by her cries. Dr. Baillie ordered her an emetic & of stiter of eggs, as above, and the whole number of pins came up. The same method I have used with success for fish and other kind of charge bones.

A fine strengthening medicine of Dr. Taylors which has raised relaxed constitution, & brought the stomach, and general health into a good state.

Take a dram of Myrrh, and half a dram of salt of worm-wood, rub them together very well in a marble mortar, adding gradually, whilst you are rubbing them, 5 or 6 drs of deaatorial water. half an ounce of mintes water and  $\frac{1}{2}$  an ounce of Symples of marshmallows. Then these are well incorporated together add to the whole mixture 12 grains of salt of steel, and continue to rub for a little time longer. This quantity will make four draughts; one of which may be taken three a day, about noon and at bed time.

Mix the waters & Symples together before you begin to pour them upon the myrrh & salt of wormwood.

The proper quantity of ingredients for the above medicine



to send for at a time is as follows — Half an ounce  
 of myrrh, two drams of salt of steel, a pint or a quart of  
 Aleerical water, & ounces of nutmeg water, & two ounces  
 of syrup of marshmallows. This medicine may be taken  
 for a month or 6 weeks. — (one should be always used to  
 wash the mouth after drinking it, or it is hurtful to the  
 teeth.

Lot. pomatum. Mr. George Linn.

receipt. 1792

One pound of hogs lard, one ounce of Deer's suet, one ounce  
 of yellow bees wax one ounce of sweet oil, one ounce & half  
 of spermaceti. Melted in water. it is nearly white. Melt  
 these ingredients in a earthen pipkin.

Tooth powder. — Mr. Swan fleske —

Dragon's blood, red coral, mastick, myrrh Armenian stone  
 of each two drams. Let them be mixed and rubbed to a  
 very fine powder. — —

To turn pale water of a right colour.

Put lime water in the pail: it is good as of soap boiler  
 almost for nothing. It will bring to a right colour in many  
 parts that has been shipst. —



## To wash blond - High Rich.

Wash the blond, and wash it; scrape soap thin on it, either dip the soap or stroke oil over it, and put it in a sauce pan; boil it away; dip it in iron cloths either wet or dry as you like test for strength, and when near ~~and~~ dry pull it out with <sup>your</sup> hands the same as <sup>thread</sup> lace & iron it between ~~paper~~ white ironing paper. —

## For Coffee Stains.

Boiling skimmed milk pour'd over the part till the stain is out. put the stain over a basin & pour over it, and give it a little rubbing.

## For tender feet, or corns.

Apply to the uneasy part the leaves of the Dock that has been in the sun.

## For a sting in the throat from wasps &amp;c

Chew plantain leaves; or swallow onion juice.

## Management of Blisters

If blisters will not stick, rubbing a little vinegar on the back effects it: but, without this, it seldom fails if of leather is warmed on <sup>the</sup> side the plaster is not spread on. In 4.

summer small colliflowers, leaves & cabbage leaves put on the part where the blister is taken off will help to draw it finely, if the blister has not had sufficient effect. — See p 166, & 202.

For cleaning black silver.

The best thing for rubbing them with is a dry sponge, & the next to that Calico. —

Three doses for a cure.

Three, unguent of Senegreek, & half an ounce,  
Antimony for each dose —

For taking off the disagreeable taste of ironings  
from cows milk —

Take two ounces of salt petre and pour water upon it into a bottle for use. As soon as you have milked take a common ~~soft~~ sized cup full of liquor, & put it into 10 or 12 quarts of new milk, when quite warm, & it will take off the taste of ironings entirely both in milk & butter. Nothing can be more wholesome than salt petre, as it is in daily use in all kind of meat.

To clean the hogans tables &c. S. Loredan

Take four pennyworth of Alkanet root, two pennyworth of Rosepink, one pint of cold brown Linseed oil. Put these together in a pan; and let them stand all night before you apply them to your tables, which should be first wiped clean.

This composition must be laid lightly on with a painter's brush; after which you must wipe your tables dry with a linen cloth. All this should be continued every day for three weeks or a month. Take care not to let a drop of the liquor fall upon the floor; for it will stain it so that it can never be washed out. —

Ointment for boots or shoes. — M<sup>r</sup>. Warner.

1 pint of linseed oil, with half a pound of mutton suet, 6 or 8 ounces of bees wax, & a pennyworth of rosin. Boil them together in a pipkin; let it cool till it is milk warm, then take a little hair mol & lay it on your boots & shoes when dry. —

A remedy for Gnats, Bugs, &c.

Place upon your bedstead, or other part of your room, a skin, or a large piece of what is called Russian leather, in the red dres'd state that it comes from thence; for if again dres'd here it is not found to be effectual. This remedy is generally



practised in that Country, has been found effectual in England.

A yellow dye for white leather gloves  
or for paper — Miss Townsend.

Take the leaves of white roses, put them in a bason, & pour boiling water on them. Let it stand till the water is straw colour. Strain it off clear, & with a large brush or your gloves over with it. Let them dry completely before you do them again with the rose water. This must be repeated till the colour is as deep as you please. The quantity of leaves is immaterial, only the more that are steeped, the deeper will be the dye. When strained from the leaves if you wish to preserve any, bottle it, and cork it well. —

Mr. Petron's directions for washing white calicos

Not to let any blue of any sort come near the calico, and not to be rinsed in blue water. If they are wanted at all stiff they must be made so with a little rice water, as starch intensely spoils the colour of them. The yams should then be folded and mangled, & wound out in plaits, or where else it may be wanted. —

For the hooping cough. Dr. D. M. Mott.

A clove of garlic bruised & steeped in a little spoon-  
ful of rum, & if inhaled will rattle on of Chinese Cough  
every night on going to bed.

To rectify milk of cows fed with turnips.  
see the Bath Chronicle. 96.

It is well known y<sup>t</sup> butter made for cows fed with turnips  
has a disagreeable taste. It may be prevented by putting  
a piece of salt petre into y<sup>e</sup> vessel where y<sup>e</sup> cream is  
kept; but it must be observed to put it with the  
first cream. The size of a walnut will be suf-  
ficient for 3 or 4 gallons of cream.

For great strings —

Camphorated spirits of wine with a little Candanum drops  
in it. — or goulard properly prepared.

~~Retraction~~ — Dr. Taylor. A strengthening of the stomach.

Half an ounce of angustura bark finely powdered with in a pint  
half of water down to a pint & strained down. Take 3 little spoonfuls  
with a little brandy twice a day two hours before and three hours  
after dinner.

For rheumatic fever fixed in the joint of any  
part of the joint - Dr. Taylor.

A common plaster about the size of the palm of a small  
hand, with a drachm of opium rolled into the plaster. To be ap-  
plied to the pit of the stomach.

For rheumatism in the joint - Dr. Taylor.

The joint of Rheumatism in a joint - Dr. Taylor.  
Take a line with a white drap. The Rheumatism will remove  
the purpose of James powder, and it will get it into the  
joint the more. If the joint is not relieved by these means  
take down the joint with 3 drachms of Mindererus spirit in a  
wine and half of barley water. This will become likely to  
induce perspiration than the white drap. It is in the  
refuge to keep in bed when taking this medicine.

For a Fever - Miss Blane.

A sheep's melt split, and the inside applied to the soles of each  
foot; half to each. Put them on at night, and take them off  
in the morning: they must be bound on the feet with a cloth.  
Burn the melt as soon as it is done with as it smells offensive.  
If it does not succeed with one trial, apply another melt in the  
same manner - second night. It has had surprising effects.



10. *Courtney's Liniment for a cough.*  
 Which has checked the progress of consumptions.

Two ounces of syrup of wild poppies.

One ounce of sweet oil of almonds.

Two ounces of white sugar.

One ounce of sweet spirit of nitre.

Mix and make a Liniment. A desert spoonfull is to be taken  
 4 times a day, and repeated whenever the cough is very troublesome.

### A cooling & opening medicine for the gravel —

Two ounces of blanched sweet almonds finely bruised; add  
 one quart of boiling water: strain it when cool, and add two  
 ounces of Manna dissolved in a small quantity of boiling  
 water. To be taken three or four times a day. each dose a quarter  
 of a pint.

To cure great stings —

camphorated spirit of wine with a little Carduus deged in  
 it and applied to the part.

Sarah's Saline draught - D. Taylor

10

Of Salt of wormwood 20 grains. Of gum arabic 20 or 30. Of strained  
lemon juice a table spoonfull. Of barley water two table spoon-  
fulls. Of nutmeg water a tea spoonfull — take one every  
6 hours —

An electuary for D. —

10 drams of lenitive electuary, a dram &  $\frac{1}{2}$  of cream of  
tarter, two samples of jalap, & one sample of ginger;  
a tea spoonfull of this taken morng. & evng. when necessary.

Miss Blane's recipe for a opium, which  
has effected great cures —

Take a square of linnen (about the size of a pocket handkerchief)  
fold it across, and put between it some starch made so thick  
as not to penetrate through the linnen, & of a sufficient breadth  
to cover the hurt part. Apply it to the opium as warm as  
it can be borne. This may be done at bed time, & taken off  
in the morning; & so repeated till the cure is effected, which is  
generally speedy. When the starch bandage is taken off it is better during  
the day to have a piece of flannel put round the part —

Charcoal is a great purifier of bottles and all kinds of vessels  
let them be ever so tainted. The people <sup>in the country</sup> ~~in the country~~ follow  
clean them first in the common way <sup>with sand or potash;</sup> ~~with sand or potash;~~ then rinse them  
with water and some powdered charcoal. It will also take any  
bad smell off the breath by rinsing the mouth with it and water,  
and it is a softener of the teeth. It likewise purifies the  
water in wells of foul, or if it has got a bad taste; but it must  
not be powdered so fine. It is probable that if put into any  
sort of strainer or sieve board it will preserve it sweet; only it will  
be necessary to pour it through a linen cloth before drinking it.

A receipt to cure or expel the stone or gravel - from J. D. M. Shaw.  
March in 1790. - From Dr. Shaw.

Take the horns of a hog that has been scalded not singed: clean them  
well with water, keep them in an airy place, and when you want  
them dry them before the fire at some distance just to make them  
brittle. Grate as much as you can heap upon a chaffin dish  
with an ounce of syrup of marsh mallows & take it: in a quarter of  
an hour after take a <sup>quarter of a pint</sup> of its honey or Rhineland wine with boil-  
ing water enough to make it milk warm; dissolve in it two large  
spoonfuls of clarified honey. Walk about your rooms as much as you  
can, and in four hours time it will remove the complaint. It  
very seldom returns repeated.



copy of a letter from Mr. Watson to Mr. Linn.

June 5. 97. N<sup>o</sup>. 13. London St.  
Benchurch St.

Sir - In a regimen of liquid I provided two bottles of alkali, viz one of Potash and one of vegetable, which I sent by a post-adopter to you in Pack St. I now take the liberty of sending you another small bottle of Potash alkali, prepared by Mr. Willis for Vanilla; and I recommend that 640 or 700 grains of it be dissolved in each gallon of water, which may be decanted after all undissolved matter has subsided, or may be filtered. Then let it be fully saturated with fresh air in one of Booth's glass machines made by Blades on Ludgate Hill, or Parker in Fleet St.

I recommend, from my own experience, that the patient take half a pint of this aerated water every day either at once or twice as may be most agreeable, & as some persons cannot bear so much cold water in their stomachs, I advise y<sup>h</sup> just as much hot milk be put to it as it will make it agreeable. say about 80° or 90° Hence the patient will take 40 grains of Potash alkali p<sup>r</sup> day, which will be found of more salubrious y<sup>h</sup> half that quantity of vegetable alkali, & from 10 years constant use of it I have found no inconvenience; but on the contrary my constitution has been much

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improves, & I attribute my present existence to this medicine  
which has constantly indicated that wine produced in some (p  
-cularly all the French wines) or by indigestion, and which  
is the Basis of all Calculous complaints.

Wm. Boulton.

Valerian

In the Edinburgh Review  
- compensating it in speaks  
of its medical use -

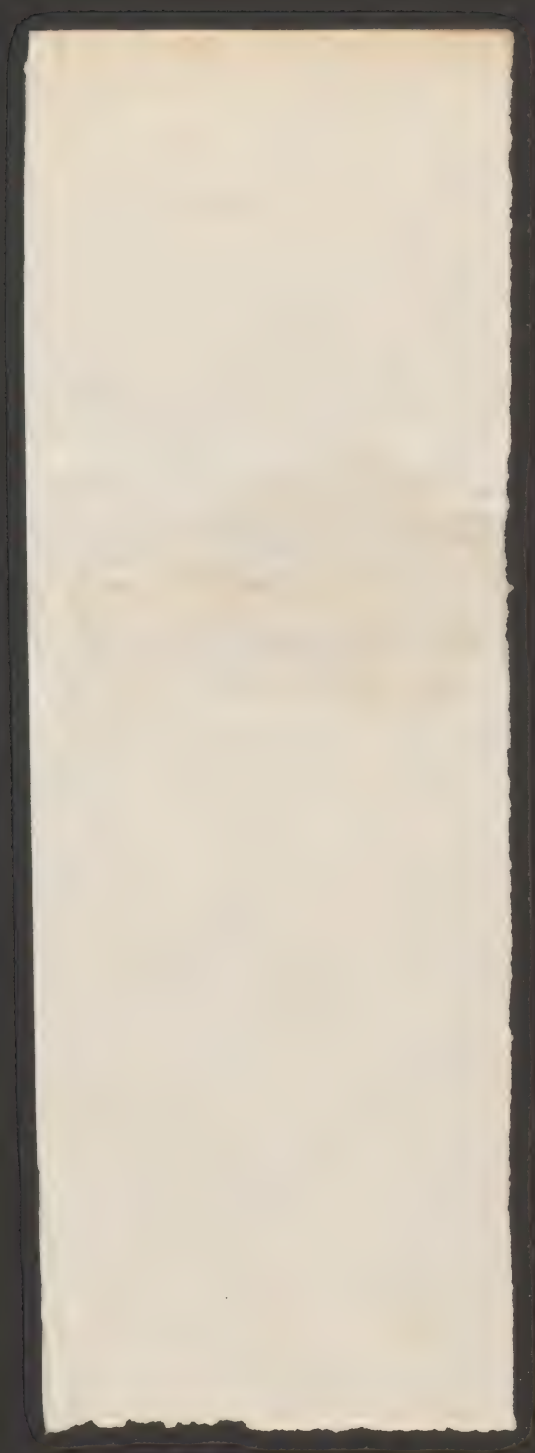
"Wild valerian is a medicine of great use in nervous disorders proceeding from a debility of the nervous system. Some recommend it as procuring sleep, particularly in females, even when opinion fails, but it is principally useful in affections of the hysterical kind.

The common dose is  
from a scruple to a drachm  
in powder; & in infusion  
from one to two drachms.

Its unpleasant-flavour  
is most effectually concealed  
by a suitable addition  
more. . . . .

male.                      reside  
As its virtues, entirely in  
an essential oil, it should  
not be exhibited in deco-  
ction or watery extract."





A substitute for sugar - *Robt. C. Tanshore 1116*

The common red and white Beet root is more beneficial than people are aware of. Its leaves are produced throughout the year; its roots reduced to a pulp in a steam tub will by means of a common linen or cotton line, press produce a saccharine liquid hardly a fluid, which by boiling may be reduced nearly to a solid, and with inferior people & for inferior uses, may be made a substitute for sugar -

For a mixture of nervous & political symptoms  
*D. Taylor*

Take 3 times a day half a dram of powdered valerian with 20 or 30 drops of volatile in water -

ROBERT TANSHORE, ESQ.  
 SIZE of the Ball that passed through a Man's

cheek, divid  
 Jagularis on  
 which blood  
 immediately  
 the Symplic,  
 other means  
 relief.



ing the Vein  
 both sides,  
 it was im-  
 stopped by  
 when no  
 could give

In consequence of this firing off of the Star 13, Sir John Barrow was obliged to ride at a gallop to the gun which was the vessel of his Squadron, for the use of the Squadron, to be fitted out.

A traveller was lately thrown from his horse and fell on his elbow in the fall. In an instant of severe pain he was seized with such a spasmodic contraction of the mouth, as to dislocate both sides of the lower jaw. Assistance was procured, and means were tried, for an hour and a half, to reduce the fracture, without success. In that terrible state, a stout woman, who accidentally came to the inn, carried a pint of warm milk, which, when gulped down, brought the loose flaps of the patient's mouth, and to the jaw, as fast as he could bear it. In half an hour after the jaw was replaced, and the patient being attended with the milk, the elbow was also reduced to its proper position.

The Star 13 to be had wholesale and retail of the Chevalier R. Pons, Pall-Mall.

is fumigation is a method we treat - I think had  
 this from Mr. Jacob.

Take of myrrh a piece of candle of the size of a  
 nutmeg, two tea spoonsfulls of Treacle balsam, to be put into  
 a pint of of best white wine vinegar, which must then be heated  
 till it boils. The steam is to be inhaled. If there be no  
 need of inhaling it, still it is of sovereign use to place it thus  
 near the rooms of persons whose complaints are infectious.

#### To make barley water

Take of pearl barley 4 ounces, put it in a large pipkin and cover  
 it with water; when the barley is thick and tender, put in more water  
 and boil it up again; and so do till it is of a good thickness to  
 drink; then put in a blade or two of yarrow or a stick of cinna-  
 mon: let it have a warm or two & strain it out, and squeeze  
 in the juice of two or three lemons, & a bit of the peel, and sweeten  
 it to your taste with lump sugar. Let it stand till it is cold, &  
 then run it through a sieve or bag & bottle it up; it will keep  
 4 or 5 days.

#### To take madders out of linen.

Take soap, & rub it on very well; then scrape chalk very fine, &  
 rub that in well, and lay it on the grass; and as it dries wet it a lit-  
 tle, and at once or twice doing it will come out.



The Method of curing the Bronchocele  
from N. Wilmer's Cases & Remarks in Surgery

The Remedy, which has for many years been administered at Coventry for the Bronchocele, owes its origin to a Dr. Bates, who a considerable time since lived at that place & practised as a physician. The author cannot absolutely determine which of the two following receipts is the original, nor does it appear of great consequence; because upon trial, they have both been found to succeed equally well in the cure of the disease in question.

Number 1

"The day after the moon hath been in the full, the patient is to take a vomit. On the succeeding day a purge is to be administered. In the third night, going to bed, one of the following boluses is to be placed in the mouth under the tongue, & being suffered to dissolve gradually, is to be swallowed. This bolus is to be repeated the six succeeding nights.

"Take calcined sponge

Cork calcined

Pumice, stone, burnt of each two grains.

"To be separately powdered, & made into a bolus with syrup, honey, or mucilage. On each of the seven days the patient takes the preceding bolus, the following powder is to be administered in the forenoon, in any proper vehicle.

"R. Flor. Cham.

Rad. Hyssop. pulv.

Sem. Centaur. Min. pulv. ana of ʒss

"On the eighth day the purge is to be repeated. In the course of the succeeding moon, the same process is to be entered into, & repeated a third time, unless the disease be cured before. The vomit is only to be taken, before the first course of medicines.

### Number 11

R Spongia calcinata 3℥  
Mellis 2.℥. pro holo

"The Preparation. Tie the best sponge up hard with wet packthread, & calcine it in a crucible. The boles are to be used in the same manner as those of the former receipt; the bitter powders are to be taken, & the same directions with regard to evacuations observed as in Number 10.

A very eminent Surgeon, who has often experienced the good effects of these preparations, assures the Author, that either of them will succeed with more certainty if the patient takes a vomit & purge during the increase of the moon. The calcined sponge is directed to be powdered in a glass or marble mortar, because if a brass one is used, the medicine acquires an acrid property. Mr Wilmer remarks, that if the Bronchocele is not very large, hard, or of long date, & the patient is a female, young, or not past thirty, he believes it will frequently give way to the treatment described; but if the tumour hath been of long continuance, or the patient is a man, or of either sex past the meridian of life, he fears that in direct opposition to the coventry, or any other receipt, the

bronchocell will still remain one of the *apothecia medicorum*.





113<sup>5</sup>  
Extract from Mr. Clegg's letter to John Hunter,  
Esq; being an account of a Method of curing  
Burns and Scalds.

**I**F the fingers, hands, or lower parts of the arms be injured, they should be *immediately* immersed in cold vinegar—if other parts of the body be burnt or scalded, let cloths wetted with vinegar be laid upon them, taking care that the cloths are kept continually wetted with fresh vinegar; and this, in slight cases, if *early and constantly* applied, will effect a cure without any other application. In two or three hours after the application of it the patient will find ease; but as inflammation and heat may perhaps return, and if not attended to, produce a sore, the vinegar must be applied as often as any painful sensation comes on. But, if it should happen, either through neglect of using the vinegar frequently, or not continuing it long enough, that the part should blister, and degenerate into a sore, it will readily heal by using chalk and poultices hereafter mentioned.

In severe burns and scalds, the vinegar must be constantly applied for 10 or 12 hours; after which a bread and milk poultice must be put on, and remain for eight hours; and when it is removed, the sores must be covered entirely with chalk finely powdered, and as much must be used as will quite absorb the matter upon the sores, and appear quite dry all over them. A fresh poultice is then laid all over the whole, and the same sort of dressing with chalk and poultice is to be repeated morning and evening till the sores are healed. In cases where there are large blisters, they must be opened with a needle in different parts, and the water must be gently pressed out with a linen cloth, then apply vinegar, &c. as above directed.

This method will generally effect a cure without producing any fever.

For a Scald or Burn - Mr. Seton

Cover it with Beesle, and renew it often: It is a certain cure, even if the Burn was become a sore.

And is said to be equally efficacious.

Mr. Pigot's famous recipe for every scorbatic complaint,  
particularly that attended with a scurf.

The Elm Bark decoction.

Take four ounces of the inner bark from the branches  
boil it in two quarters of water till it comes to one quart  
Then strain it off. The dose to be taken is half  
a pint twice a day.

If the complaint is attended with a scurf use the  
following ointment.

Two ounces of soft pomatum, three drachms of  
salt pounelle, one dram of Flour of Sulphur.

Take the Elm Bark a week before you apply the oint-  
ment to the parts affected. —

113 is two drachms  
13 -- one ditto  
13. -- one scruple.

**SHETLAND HOSE.**

The only Warehouse in London.

**FISHER, Hosiery,** removed from No. 107, to  
104, New Bond-street, the Corner of Brook-street, begs  
leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, &c. that a fresh Stock  
of Hose and Gloves are just arrived: being Kilm, and the  
Extra softness from the fine Wool they are made of, make  
them superior to every other for warmth and elegance.

To be had so low as One Shilling, and as high as Two  
Guineas a Pair.

N.B. As large quantities of the low-priced Hose were  
purchased for charitable purposes, they will be sold at 10s. 6d.  
a Dozen.

Shetland Rugs, and Scotch Maude Cloaks.



For Rheumatism -

115

Recommended by the Bishop of Chester.

Of white mustard seed take a desesh spoonful day into your mouth, and then wash it down by sipping any kind of liquor, or tea, or water. At the beginning two desesh spoonfuls are to be taken in the course of the day. In two or three days increase it to three, then to four; and in 8 days if not in less time, you will perceive a change for the better.

To remove Phlegm - Pul. brook & Beller.

30 drops of Fine's balsam in a little cyper or cyg -  
-pilline noon and night for any time you please -

To show plaister, of Paris brots to make them look an-  
-cient. - Boild linseed oyl to be done over it as regularly  
as you can with a painters brush. It discolors only  
a little at first but grows yellow afterwards. Mrs. Da-  
-mer recommended this.

**PUTRID FEVER.**—Recipe for making the celebrated Marsellies Vinegar, which is an antidote to this disease. Take rue, sage, mint, rosemary, and wormwood, of each a handful, and infuse them over the fire in two quarts of strong vinegar; strain the liquor through a flannel, and add to it half an ounce of camphire dissolved in three ounces of rectified spirits of wine. With this wash the loins, face, and mouth, and on approaching infected persons or places, smell to a sponge dipped in this decoction; wear also camphire in a bag near the stomach.

**PUTRID DISEASES.**—In confirmation of the accounts published concerning the successful application of yeast or barm, in putrid diseases, we are well assured that a poor family near Dromore, in Ireland, have lately received great benefit from it.

A poor man, who, with his sister, and three of his children, lay dangerously ill of a malignant fever, attended with symptoms of putrescence (which had already proved fatal to another of his sisters), applied by his afflicted wife for relief to a Gentleman in that neighbourhood, who had just seen the favourable account of the yeast, on which he recommended it to be tried, and Doctor Hall, who lived near that place, and attended this poor family gratis, on its being mentioned to him, highly approved of the application; as during his long superintendence of the 51st Regiment in the garrison of Minorca, he had seen the great efficacy of wort. Accordingly under his direction a table-spoonful of barm, diluted in spring water, was given every hour with a decoction of bark, with the happiest success. The poor man and his whole family recovered, and he declared, that every time he took the barm, he found immediate relief.

This is published by the Gentleman who recommended the yeast; but it does not rest on anonymous support, as the truth of the account has been attested by Dr. Hall, of Park-row, near Dromore.

*A linen cloth thrown over apples  
most effectually protects them from  
the frost —*

**HALLER'S ELIXIR OF CASCARILLA** is found an elegant and efficacious Remedy for Debility of the Stomach and Bowels, Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Tremors, Lowness of Spirits, and all Nervous Affections. The invariable success which the Proprietor of this Medicine (a Physician of great eminence in Vienna) has met with in the use of it in his private practice, and its being totally free from the Acridity of the Peruvian Bark, has induced him to make it thus: lately known, and is appointed to be prepared and sold by Powell and Co. at the Repository or Dispensary, No. 14, Edwards-street, Portman-square; sold also at the British Patent Medicine Warehouse, No. 13, Cornhill, in Boxes, Price 3s. 6d. and 12s. each.

N. B. All Medicines supplied at the Repository, warranted genuine, and upon the same Terms as at Apothecaries Hall. Medicines Chests upon the most approved Principles.

#### DROPSY.

**A GENTLEMAN** between 50 and 60, of a Gouty, and Bilious Habit, who had many years been afflicted with Anasarca and Ascites, attended with great difficulty and shortness of breathing; cough, severe pains in the chest, and extreme weakness, desires, in the most public manner, to acquaint those who labour under a similar malady, that, after having been repeatedly tapped, within twelve months, was perfectly cured by Mr. LUXMOORE, of Southampton-Buildings, Holborn, London, late Surgeon at Uxbridge) where, on proper application, this Patient's Case, as well as several other Authenticated Cases, may be referred to.

N. B. No Letters, unless post-paid, attended to.

#### NECESSARY OF LIFE.

**BOURDILLON'S** most excellent New Invented COCOA has been found from experience to be the most comfortable Breakfast for all those Persons to whom Tea is found to be injurious or disagreeable, particularly at this season of the year; from the peculiarity of its preparation, it is rendered light, nor does it create that bile upon the stomach which is the case in its original state.

Sold at 2s. 6d. per pound, by Bourdillon, Grocer to the King, No. 10, Piccadilly; and at Mr. Master's, Hosier, No. 64, Cheapside, with directions for its use.

Bourdillon recommends COCOA prepared with SUGAR, after the Italian manner, at 3s. per pound, being much approved of.

#### CHOCOLATE.

The Properties of Chocolate, so difficult to be procured genuine, need not be enlarged upon, nor its medicinal virtues calculated; but as its general adulteration has brought it into disrepute, the present attempt to restore so pleasing a repast to the Fashionable World, by a total removal of the cause, may perhaps not be unwelcome information, and may meet general approbation.

Plain Chocolate, Vanilla, Sir Hans Sloane's Milk Chocolate improved, Travelling, Sugar, and with Cinnamon.

N. B. Bourdillon continues to sell Wax Candles of the purest quality.

A Gentleman in the neighbourhood of Bath, whose potatoes were a considerable time under water, says, that by spreading them in a dry place, and daily turning them, they became perfectly dry; they afterwards dressed as mealy as though they had not been under water at all. A hint well worthy the attention of the Public.



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*A Friendly Caution against drinking Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, &c.  
very hot.*

AS it is well known that many drink these Liquors very hot, without apprehending any Danger from it, tho' it yearly hurts the Nerves and Stomachs of Multitudes; it is hoped, that the following Reasons will, for the future, deter them from so pernicious a Practice.

The Learned Dr. Boerhaave, in the second Vol. of his *Elements of Chymistry*, Process 117, found, by Experiment, that a little more than 100 Degrees of Warmth, in *Fahrenheit's* Quicksilver Thermometer, would coagulate the Serum of Blood; whence he reasonably infers, that this Degree of Heat will be apt to coagulate and thicken the Blood to such a Degree as to endanger Life: And yet this dangerous Degree of Heat is but a few Degrees more than the natural Warmth of the Blood; Boilom Heat being 94 Degrees; Blood Heat 96; the Heat of the Blood in a burning Fever 112; at which Time the Blood is much thickened by that Degree of Heat. How very unwholsome, then, must it be to drink Tea, &c. 50 Degrees hotter than the Blood! which is found, by putting the above-mentioned Thermometer into the hotter Tea, to be of that surprizing Degree of Heat, at which it is commonly drank; and what was thought but a moderate warm Tea, was found to be 30 Degrees hotter than the Blood. No wonder, then, that such very hot Liquors not only thicken the Blood, but also relax and weaken the Nerves and Stomach, and thereby hurt the Digestion, and produce Cholicks, &c.

And accordingly it is the unanimous Opinion of the Physicians, that the principal Hurt of Tea, &c. lies in drinking them too hot. It is hoped, therefore, that these Considerations will have some Weight, with those who have any Regard for their Health.

An easy and expeditious method of dissipating the noxious vapour commonly found in Wells and other subterraneous places—(From the American Philosophical Transactions.)—"After various unsuccessful trials, I was led to consider how I could convey a large quantity of fresh air from the top to the bottom of the well, supposing that the foul would necessarily give way to the pure air. With this view I procured a pair of smith's bellows fixed in a wooden frame, so as to work in the same manner as at the forge. The apparatus being placed at the edge of the well, one end of the leathern tube (the hose of a fire-engine) was closely adapted to the nose of the bellows, and the other end was thrown into the well, reaching within one foot of the bottom. At this time the well was so infected, that a candle would not burn at a short distance from the top; but after blowing with my bellows only half an hour, the candle burned bright at the bottom; then without further difficulty, I proceeded in the work, and finished my well.

"In cleaning vaults, and working in any other subterraneous places, subject to damps, the same method must be attended with the same beneficial effects."

ACORNS.—Dr. Marx, an eminent German Physician, has published some Experiments, shewing that the acorn may be converted to many salutary purposes. He ascribes great medical virtues to a kind of coffee made from acorns, and the method of preparing it as follows:

Take sound and ripe acorns, peel off the shell or husk, divide the kernels, dry them gradually, and then roast them in a close vessel or roaster keeping them constantly stirring, in doing which, special care must be taken that they be not burnt nor over-roasted, either of which would be hurtful. An ounce of these roasted acorns, ground and prepared like coffee, to be taken morning and evening, either alone or mixed with coffee and sweetened with sugar, either with or without miller.

Acorns have been always esteemed a wholesome nutriment for men, and by their medical qualities they have been found to cure slimy obstructions in the viscera, and to remove nervous complaints;



For a Chronic rheumatism.

Mrs Sutton, from her father, Dr. Addison

2 tea spoonful of volatile tincture of Guaiacum in half a  
pint of strong rosemary tea every night.

For the same complaint -

Wm. Sutton.

Five drops of oil of rosemary taken in water each night; increasing one drop after every 14 nights till the dose is eight drops; and continue taking that quantity a great length of time. It may be many weeks before any benefit is found, but by perseverance the effects are astonishing.

To prepare the Indian Arrow root.

Take one tea spoon full (heaped) make it into a paste with a little cold water; then put to it as much hot water as will fill a breakfast cup: <sup>(a little less for a pink)</sup> then set it upon the fire, just to boil up once. Afterwards put wine and sugar to it if you like it. —

*Streptococcus - 1000*

is some 45 fathoms deep, and is a goodly one, and  
the water is very clear, and the bottom is very fine  
and sandy.

To keep Cheese moist and good -  
 Take up bricks in your ladder sufficient to sink an earthen  
 covered pan into the ground; & in that keep your cheese.

*N<sup>o</sup> 37*  
*5/6*

*Grace*  *Hoare*  
 Successor to the late  
*William Hoare*  
 SNUFF MAKER & TOBACCONIST.  
 the corner of Raguel Court  
 N<sup>o</sup> 114. Fleet Street.  
 London.  
 And who was the only Apprentice  
 of the late M<sup>r</sup>. John Hardham.  
 NB Every Sort of Snuff  
 in the Highest Perfection.

GOUT. Rheumatism  
 THE IRON PEAR-TREE WELL.  
 A Constant Supply of the Water may now be  
 relied upon, a convenient Carriage having been built  
 for the purpose of conveying it from the Spring (near Godstone)  
 to Town.  
 There is scarce an instance wherein this Water has failed to  
 give relief in the Gout and Rheumatism, and, in a general way,  
 wholly to keep off the disorder.  
 To be had of Hugh Jones only, at No. 23, Pall-mall-street,  
 Hay-market, where the Particulars of its Properties may be  
 known.

Diseases of a putrid kind have become pre-  
 valent in consequence of the long-continued  
 heat and drought. We think we perform a  
 duty to the public, when we state a fact, of  
 which many, well informed in other respects,  
 may yet be ignorant; namely, that yeast or  
 barin is an absolute specific for those fevers  
 known by the name of *putrid fevers*. A table  
 spoonful given in a little beer, ale, or water,  
 every hour or two, effects so speedy a cure,  
 that there have been many instances of patients  
 being perfectly restored in less than 48 hours,  
 who otherwise could not have survived half a  
 day. Several eminent Physicians in town have  
 for some time prescribed no other remedy, and  
 they have had uniform success.

*Longer tea*  
*a glass of wine & sliced ginger in a pint of boiling*  
*water -*



## 22- SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

System recommended by the Humane Society to be adopted in cases of apparent death.

An erroneous opinion that dead bodies are not to be removed till the Coroner has held an inquest on them, has militated against the recovery of many persons apparently dead. The drowned should be conveyed, with the head raised, with as much ease and expedition as possible to the nearest receiving-house, the mouth and nostrils cleaned.—Children put into bed between two persons.—Adults laid upon a bed, in cold weather, near a fire—in warm weather air should be freely admitted. Warm ashes, salt, sharp liquids, nettles, and other things injurious to the skin, should be avoided; as should in all these cases, bleeding; together with the too general practice of rolling on a cask, or holding the patient by the heels with the head downwards. The body, and particularly the breast and back, should be gently rubbed with flannels steeped in warm brandy, whilst hot bricks, tiles, or water in bottles, should be applied to the hands and the soles of the feet. The smoke of tobacco should be conveyed into the body by means of an instrument, or tobacco pipe; and the pipe of a bellows should be put into the throat, the nostrils being closed, or into one nostril whilst the other and the mouth are closed. When the lungs are filled with air, the chest and belly should be gently pressed, so as to imitate natural respiration.

The sufferer by intense cold, should be gently rubbed with snow, ice, or cold water. In cases of suspension by the cord, bleed in the jugular, apply cupping glasses to the head and neck, and leeches to the temples. On suffocation by noxious air, or the vapour of coals, sulphur-mines, &c. cold water should be frequently applied to the face and body, each being dried at intervals. In apparent death from lightning, the treatment should be similar; as, in the same degree that heat is a stimulant upon a cold body, cold is an actuant upon inward heat. This is singularly exemplified by the learned Dr. Strove, of Gorlitz, in Lusitania, who, in his correspondence with our Dr. Hawes, relates, that a labourer near Gorlitz, carrying his sickle or reaping-hook upon his head, a flash of lightning struck, but being conducted by the point of the sickle to the ground, only slightly stunned him; whilst another man, near Magdeburg, in 1797 was struck by lightning, probably attracted by a sickle, which he likewise carried, when "his clothes and shoes were rent in pieces, and his body was naked, the skin burned in the body and the feet." In this state, lying apparently dead, a violent shower of hail and rain, by thoroughly wetting

him, restored animation, and, like a person awaking from a sleep, he was astonished at the state of his clothes and body.

The Humane Society directs, in each of the above cases, that when necessary, the means recommended for the drowned should be resorted to; and that on signs of returning life (on each occasion) a tea-spoon full of warm water should be given, and if swallowed, it should be followed by warm wine, or diluted brandy. The patient, as soon as the process permits, should be put into a warm bed, and attended to, without desisting, though unsuccessful, for three or four hours.—To which Dr. JOHNSON adds, that "the appearance of the loss of life, either without a known cause, or from the sudden effects of surfeits, or cold liquors taken hastily during free perspiration, swooning fits, &c. require immediate clapping and rubbing with volatile spirits; the use of a decoction of spices (such as ginger and Jamaica pepper) mixed with some strong wine, or common spirits, put into the mouth by tea-spoon-fulls; also repeated trials to blow up the lungs, and raise the chest."

Sold Wholesale only by Stringer & Leach

### BOWEN'S PATENT SAGO POWDER



To Prepare

*For a delicate and nourishing  
dish, mix one ounce of the  
powder with a pint of milk  
and boil it for ten minutes  
in a stew-pan, stirring it  
continually with a spoon.  
It is very good with  
sugar or cream.*

W. L. L.

Printed by Messrs. Stringer & Leach



+ Valerian Tree - a fine nervous medicine. 121.

Half an ounce of Valerian to a pint and half of  
boiling water. Take a cup of it occasionally with  
30 drops of Lavender, — or Salvatille.

For the tooth ache — D. Kind.

Camphor and Opium *f. c.* solid Laudanum / in  
equal proportions, kneaded into a paste by the help  
of spirits of wine. Make them up the size of about  
the quarter of a nutmeg; take a little of it, and apply to  
the tooth in pain, keeping it in the mouth some time  
it causes much spitting. —

+ Grow up the roots of Valerian (which are to be  
not with in green in the summer) and dry them  
in the house, and not in the Sun. Have it  
finely powdered for use when dry.

Sept. 1800

The following is recommended as a cure for  
the complaint in the bowels, so prevalent at  
present: to two large spoonfuls of brandy add  
two of water, and as much Turkey rhubarb as  
will lie on a shilling: to be taken three times  
a-day.

Crystallized lemon acid Mr. Grosvener the <sup>1st</sup> Baron says thinks is not actually made from lemons but from Pottas: however conceives y<sup>t</sup> it may <sup>be</sup> ~~effectually~~ <sup>effectually</sup> & innocently be substituted for lemons in composing saline draughts.

As a more efficacious mode of taking a saline draught particularly for the purpose of checking violent sickness Mr. Grosvener recommends <sup>to swallow</sup> 10 grains of salt of wormwood dissolved in water ~~just~~ <sup>by</sup> itself, and instantly afterwards to drink a table spoonfull of lemon juice.

### Almond Emulsion - T. Taylor. for Cough -

Weak real broth added to an equal part of almond emulsion prepared as follows is highly nutritious and likewise softening. Take of sweet almonds blanched half an ounce, of gum arabic two drams, distil refined sugar two or three drams, barley water one pint. Dissolve the gum in the barley water warmed; as soon as the water is got thoroughly cold, pour it by a little at a time upon the almonds & sugar previously beat together, continuing to grind the whole, till the liquor may grow milky; after which it is to be passed through a strainer. If you find the almonds & sugar too much, use a smaller quantity of each. The

If the eyes are inflamed put  
half a tea spoonful of cold water  
that had been boiled to a tea  
spoonful of the eye water. If it  
is found to agree, it may soon be  
tried by itself.

Apply it with a linen rag two or  
three times a day. -



same liquor taken by itself at times without the real benefit  
and be of service. — Dr. Perkins.

A sieve will do ~~in~~ obtaining the almond emulsion, and  
the hands need not be used. The almonds should be very well  
pounded in a marble mortar. The almonds will better with  
the addition of the sugar. The sieve must be a fine  
hair one, and the almonds must be pressed with a spoon.  
When put into the sieve the water must only be added  
by little and little to the almonds.

Sarah's Rily Draughts (for sudden attack of)  
gravel

Take of fresh cold drawn linseed oil 3 drams. gum an-  
chic one scruple (or twenty grains). barley water one  
ounce, or a little more than that, Tincture of Benne two  
drams. Let this be made into a draught to be taken  
when in violent pains.

Since our living section was, a bag  
of hops (about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs) was put under  
the head of a man who had been 58  
hours without sleep. He slept 19  
hours, - waked, took refreshment,  
and slept again 22 hours.

It has been stated, with respect to his Ma-  
jefty's health, that several opiates having been  
tried without the desired effect, Mr. Adding-  
ton suggested a prescription which had been  
used by his father, Dr. Addington. A pillow,  
filled with hops, was placed under the King's  
head, which acted as a soporific, and caused  
almost immediate tranquility.

124 For the Convenience of PERSONS on a SEA VOYAGE;  
and for DOMESTIC, and all other Occasions where  
*Lemon Juice* is used.

---

COXWELL's *Concrete or Crystalised* LEMON JUICE;

BEING THE

PURE ACID PART of the FRUIT in a SOLID and DRY FORM,  
*Resembling in Appearance WHITE SUGAR CANDY.*

Prepared only by H. COXWELL, No. 200, TEMPLE-BAR, *London.*

*Each Package signed by Himself, with Directions.*

---

*Henry Coxwell*

THIS grateful Acid now obtained under the present convenient and elegant form of Crystals, most completely answers every possible purpose of fresh Lemon Juice; and with these further advantages, that being in a dry state it is extremely portable, occupying very little room, and remaining unchanged in any climate:—and withal, being less expensive than Lemons or Lemon Juice.

In the *Domestic* way, it makes admirable Punch; and is particularly convenient on the table or the sideboard for every occasion where Lemon Juice is required.

At *Sea*, it may be said to be invaluable; many of the Ships in His Majesty's Navy, and in the Honourable East India Company's service, have for some time past been supplied with it in considerable quantities.

It dissolves instantly in cold water; an ounce by weight making a pint bottle of Juice of the common strength.

Sold by BULKELEY, COXWELL & BROMET, No. 200, *Temple-Bar.*



For a gash or wound. Dr. Edward Perry.

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Coarse soft sugar applied to the part, & not to be repeated,  
but to be kept on. At first it provides the bleeding a little.  
The sugar must be perfectly clean, & must be bound on the  
best parts. —

a strengthening preparation of bark for long matters.  
D. Taylor —

Prepare a 5th infusion of bark, but first put a dram of  
syrup in to an ounce of bark finely powdered. rub them  
together in a mortar with as much water as will make  
it for about half an hour, as it does not the strength  
of the bark. Then add a pint of water to it, and when  
has stood 18 or 20 hours let the liquor be strained off. Take  
of this 4 spoons. — This infusion twice a day with 20 drops  
of spirit of camellia.

For the Earache

Put a flower of the wild camomile into the ear.

Fever Powder. Miss River. — Excellent.

4 ounces of nitre, half a gr. of an ounce of camphor, a  
℥ of an ounce of saffron, & grains of cochineal. — Ten  
grains must be taken in water two or three times a day if the  
fever is very immoderate; if otherwise, twice is sufficient. This pow-  
der will take off any feverish heat, & abates costiveness. —



Mrs. Birds receipt for whitening  
 silk stockings that have turned yellow.

When you have washed them take a table or a stool,  
 turn it bottom upwards, then make it close with a  
 sheet, then pin the stockings round the inside; take  
 a chafing dish with charcoal, break stone brimstone  
 and strew over it, then cover it close, and that will  
 make them white. —

The following is a receipt given to Lady Rolle which she  
 found great relief from when in violent spasms. The  
 same proportion she thinks better made as a tea when the  
 pain is not so great, and has been for some time; as it is not  
 so strong, and if persevered in, will remove the complaint. La-  
 dy Rolle communicated this ~~secret~~ to Mrs. Wincham.  
 For Spasms

One third of an ounce of Cardamom seeds, an ounce &  
 a half of dried Seville oranges <sup>peel</sup> cut in pieces. Put these  
 together in two thirds of a pint of water, and let it  
 boil till near half is gone; strain it, & when cold take a  
 wine glass two or three times a day —

Spices cure for the tooth ache -

An equal quantity of Laudanum, camphor, and cloves.

Some is mixed on cotton, & put in the tooth. Cleanse of cavity in g. tooth with dry lint, then apply a bit (first dip in liquid) but pain stopped, & repeat it when necessary. The powder should be carefully worked in, or it may fail to answer the purpose intended. —  
Hair in wherry.

Boil iron, split and stones, put into a pint of water; Boil them half a gallon an hour. Then put in one quart of milk, and boil it till it turns.

CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE.—Dr. Kuhn asserts that alum, finely powdered, not only relieves the toothache, but that it also arrests the progress of caries in the tooth. One or two grains are to be inserted into the cavity of the tooth, and this to be repeated when the pain returns; in a short time the pain will cease to recur, and the chemical action which constitutes the caries will cease.—Medical Journal.

To make a dry walk where gravel cannot be procured.

Take off the turf as thin as you can; then put on ashes which makes it hard; then cover it with sand to give it a good look; but the sand will not bind. —

Drive the end of sticks a little that you put in the ground to support plants on to; or they will rot in the earth. —

From the paper of Decr. 1800

Potatoes were set in Scotland the 28<sup>th</sup> of March, and were taken up the 24<sup>th</sup> of June. Some of them were cut again & set the 26<sup>th</sup> of June, with only the addition of a little lime in the same sort of ground; they were taken up the 28<sup>th</sup> of June, & the crop was more productive than it was even the first time.



Papera say that sooty black mixed with spirit of turpentine so as to be of the thickness of cream will restore the blackness to any plaister of Paris lime that had been coloured in that way. It is to be applied with a brush —

Daffies' Plisces - hip stone

alicumpane root washed, picked some leaves, coriander seeds, stick liquorice, anniseed, quassia - of each one ounce. half a pound of Malaga raisins picked & washed. Put all these ingredients into one quart & half a pint of French brandy in a glass or earthen vessel, stirring it thoroughly every day for one month, then strain it off through a sieve pressing it with your hand. If an earthen vessel it should be well glazed within, and such as can be properly stop'd whilst the infusion is in it to prevent the spirit from evaporating. This is good in all disorders of the kidneys. One talle spoonful if the pain is acute, & repeated again in three hours. A tea spoonful taken every night for 6 weeks has often removed bilious complaints. If formed too strong when taken for bile, add a little water. All the seeds should be bruised, & the liquorice and alicumpane sliced before they are put into the brandy. -

For violent strangury. P. Pott:

Forty drops of Laudanum in <sup>9℥. 5℥. pint</sup> ~~9℥. 5℥.~~ of oil. To be taken in a Clyster. -



For chilblains

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a plaister of common turpentine applied to chilblains or frost-bitten heels, will, it is said, in a few days effect a cure.

Leeches

If a free discharge of blood is wanted for leeches it may be afterwards promoted by fomenting the parts with warm water, or <sup>using a sponge for the purpose</sup> any soft infusion, such as marsh mallows. See p. 77 & 167

For deafness - Mrs. Warner.

Fill a phial with salt, & put a sufficient quantity of water to dissolve it, filling it as much as it will hold. Drop 4 drops into one ear going to bed; the next night drop the same quantity into the other ear, & so alternately for 5 or 6 months, always lying on the side the salt is not dropped in. It will give some pain; but in the course of a month or two an amendment will be found. — Mrs. Scott of Warwickshire had this receipt from a good physician at Buxton. She had been deaf all her life. She had consulted many in vain, & it seemed hopeless as there was a deafness in her family; but after a long trial of this she heard much better. —

Turkish saline draughts, then rest taken  
in effervescence —

of salt of wormwood 20 grains. gum arabic 20 or 30. strained  
lemon juice a little spoonful. barley water two little spoonfuls.  
nutmeg water a tea spoonful. —

A stomachick receipt.

of snake root and gentian one ounce of each. Of coch-  
ineale and saffron a quarter of an ounce each. Of rhubarb  
and Jewitts bark powdered half an ounce each. a large  
handful of Seville orange peel cut small: To be steeped  
in a quart of good brandy and a pint of old Sherry for about  
a week. —

Black mungins to be washed like ~~white ones~~ only with a good  
load of <sup>powder</sup> blue in the water.

Silk stockings should be washed in cold suds, & rins'd out.  
When partly dry they must be rubbed dry on the bed with  
a clean cloth, & not iron'd. — If they are become yellow, a  
little rose pink instead of blue, recovers their colour. —

It is said that nothing is more wholesome or so fattening  
as barley papper. That is Soft barley roasted as Coffee.

So says Lady Bellingham. It is to be taken for breakfast

For the Dropsy - Mr. Rogers 131

A little handful of Brown root in one  
pint, & put in a large muslin with about 5  
pints of water. Boil it till it comes to a quart.  
Some ammonia tea must be made, & one third  
of the Camomile tea to be put to two thirds of  
the Brown tea. A large tea cup full, &  
then mixed, to be taken 3 times a day. The  
first after breakfast. No malt liquor  
must be drunk. Gin and water to be taken  
at supper.

Drops of Longlove to be also taken, which  
may be got at Mr. Stomonds in the Mar-  
shall Place Vantage, & directions with them.

A Lady at Vantage found great benefit  
in taking the above medicines. —



For after-pains after lying in -  
Take 20 drops of laudanum mix it them, & keep the  
body open with castor oil.

When there is a lump in the breast from the  
milk coming, apply to the part a plaster of treacle, ~~disolve~~  
& keep it on till the lump is dispersed - It is good to take  
Castor oil frequently.

a Poultice for a swelled hard breast after lying in, re-  
commended by both the Surgeon.

a large spoonful & half of the finest flour, or Hertfordshire  
white, dry it well before the fire. one spoonful of sweet oil,  
one spoonful of honey, the yolk of a new laid egg. Beat all  
these together. If not thick enough you may add more flour.  
Spread this on a leather, & apply it warm. The plaster  
should be changed daily -

Where Baby's pectorator does not do with infants for  
expelling the wind, Godfrey's Cordial & Dickenson's  
Drops are both admirable things for such complaints.  
They are to be bought in most Country Towns -

Mothers, in the early stage after their confinement in  
child-birth, frequently suffer much pain from the accu-  
mulation of milk in their breasts, which they find consi-  
derable difficulty in getting extracted. The following  
very simple method has been recommended as sufficient  
to obviate that difficulty:—"Let a bottle be placed in  
boiling water for two or three minutes, in order to rarify  
the internal air, and immediately on being taken out, let  
the neck of the bottle be applied to the nipple, from  
which it will draw the milk with ease and pleasantness.  
A soda water bottle is very suitable for this purpose."

WHEREAS it is a daily complaint of the Public, that the GENUINE MEDICINE called DOCTOR ANDERSON'S SCOTS PILLS, is difficult to be procured, owing to the great number of Impositions constantly practiced by many persons, who, in defiance of every endeavour to prevent them, not only continue to vend a spurious sort under the same title, but some have had the audacity even to counterfeit to the Pills, inclosing the same, the name of Mr. James English, the indisputable sole Proprietor of the genuine article, the original recipe for which has been in the possession of his family upwards of 150 years, as he has repeatedly offered the world demonstration of.

The Public are now respectfully informed, that the Commissioners of the Stamp Duties, in pursuance of AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT, have compelled the Proprietor to take out a Licence for vending and stamping the above Medicine; and that therefore no Box or Quantity thereof can in future be sold in GREAT BRITAIN, without a Stamp affixed to the outside cover, wrapped round the Box with the following words "J. English, No. 165, Strand, opposite the New Church" printed upon all the Stamps, at the Stamp Office, by consent of the Commissioners, the imitation of which will be a capital offence.—All others are counterfeits.

It is hoped, therefore, the Public will attend to this precaution, in purchasing none, but the genuine Medicine, stamped as above, if they would avoid the ill effects continually complained of by the use of a spurious sort.

The Prices of this Medicine in future will be 9s.—2s. 3d.—and 1s. each Box, Duty included.

To lovers of gardening, it may perhaps not be unacceptable to know, that painting the walls black greatly forwards the ripening of fruit. Experience has proved, that a vine of an uncommon size, which even in the hottest years would not produce any ripe fruit, has now for several years regularly yielded the finest grapes; all other fruit, the tree of which are planted against that black wall, ripen thirty or forty days sooner than those in the neighbourhood.

*The following is a valuable Composition for colouring and preserving gates, pales, barns, &c.—*  
Melt two ounces of resin in an iron pot or kettle, add three gallons of train oil, and three or four rolls of brimstone. When the resin and brimstone are melted, and become thin, add as much Spanish brown, or red or yellow oker (or any other colour you want, ground fine with oil) as will give the colour as deep a shade as you like. Then use it with a brush as hot and as thin as you can. Some days after the first coat is dried, give it a second. It is well attested that this will preserve planks for ages, and prevent the weather from driving through brick-work.

*The following is an excellent RECIPE for the HOOPING COUGH.*

Dissolve a scruple of salt of tartar in a quarter of a pint of water, add to it ten grains of cochineal finely powdered, and sweeten it with loaf sugar.—To a child under one year of age, give one tea spoonfull four times a day, with a spoonfull of barley water after it.—To a child of two years old, give two or three spoonfulls, and four years old and upwards, a table spoonfull.—This relieves in 24 hours, and cures in a short time.

*An outward Application.*

Oil of amber and hartshorn of each half an ounce, volatile sal ammoniac, five grains, with which rub the back, bone, pit of the stomach, soles of the feet, and palms of the hands.—Keep the breast warm with new flannel.

*For the Stone. Mrs. Shaw.*

*Lxivium. To be had at Mr. Lane's (Chymist), Aldersgate St.*

*A small tea spoonful to be taken in a tea cup of wine—being well both men in the day for 6 weeks or two months.*

A most excellent cure for a cold or burn.  
New York

Put half the quantity of cold water that you do of linseed oil, & whip it up with a feather. The longer you whip it the thicker it gets. Put it on the hurt part. Have a young green salvage plant leaf, & hold it afterwards a little while between your hands. Then put some of the mixture on the leaf, & lay it on. Dress the part again with a fresh leaf & some of the mixture as often as the leaf gets dry —

The Chinese method of rendering clothing water-proof —

To one ounce of white wax, melted, add one quart of spirits of turpentine, when thoroughly mixed & cold, then dip the cloth in the liquid, & hang it up to drain till it is thoroughly dry. By this cheap and easy method, muslins, as well as the strongest cloths, will be rendered impervious to the heaviest rains, & all without the ingredients either filling up the pores of the cloth, or injuring in the least its texture, or damaging at all the most brilliant colours —

For tender feet, or for corns —

Apply to the uneasy part the leaves of the Dock that grows on the plant.



# Argand's Patent Lamp. 135

**A**LTHOUGH the beautiful Light produced by these Lamps is obtained by a very simple contrivance, yet the principle being new, some account of it may be acceptable.

It chiefly consists in disposing the Wick in thin parts, so that the Air may come into contact with all the burning fuel, by which means, together with an increase of the Current of Air occasioned by rarefaction in the Glass Tube, the whole of the fuel is converted into flame.

The Wicks are circular, and, the more readily to regulate the quantity of Light, are fixed on a Brass Collar, with a Rack, by means of which they are raised or depressed at pleasure.

To fix the Wick on, a Wood Mandril is contrived, which is tapered at one end, and has a Groove turned at the other.

The Wick has a selvage at one end, which is to be put foremost on the Mandril, and moved up to the Groove, then putting the Groove into the Collar of the Wickholder, the Wick is easily pushed forward upon it.

The Wickholder and Wick being put quite down in their place, the spare part of the Wick should, while dry, be set alight, and suffered to burn to the edge of the Tubes; this will leave it even on the cutting, and, being black by burning, will be much easier lighted; for this reason, the black should never be quite cut off.

The Lamp should be filled an hour or two before it is wanted, that the Cotton may imbibe the Oil and draw the better.

~~The Lamps which have a Reservoir and Valve need no other direction for filling than to do it with a proper Trimming Pot, carefully observing when full; then pulling up the Valve by the point, the Reservoir, being turned with the other hand, may be replaced without spilling a drop.~~

The Oil must be only of the Spermaceti kind, commonly called Chamber Oil, which may generally be distinguished by its paleness, transparency, and inoffensive scent; all those Oils which are of the red and brown colour and of an offensive scent, should be carefully avoided, as their glutinous parts clog the Lamp, and the impurities in such Oil not being inflammable, will accumulate and remain in the form of a crust on the Wick.—Seal Oil is nearly as pale and sweet as Chamber Oil, but being of a heavy sluggish quality, is not proper for Lamps with fine Wicks.

Whenever bad Oil has been used, on changing it, the Wick must also be changed, because after having imbibed the coarse particles in its capillary Tubes, it will not draw up the fine Oil.

To obtain the greatest degree of Light, the Wick should be trimmed exactly even, the Flame will then be completely equal.

There will be a great advantage in keeping the Lamp clean, especially the Burner and Air Tubes; the neglect of cleanliness in Lamps is too common: a Candlestick is generally cleaned every time it is used, so should a Lamp; and if a Candlestick is not to be objected to because it does not give light after the Candle is exhausted, so a Lamp should not be thought ill of if it does not give light when it wants Oil or Cotton; but this last has often happened, because the deficiency is less visible.

The Glass Tubes are best cleaned with a piece of wash leather.



DR. HAYGARTH'S RULES TO PREVENT 136  
INFECTIOUS FEVERS.

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*It may be proper previously to observe, that the poison of a contagious fever, in a small, close, and dirty room, infects a very great proportion of mankind; not less than 26 out of 27, or a still higher proportion; but in a large, airy, clean apartment, even putrid fevers are seldom or never infectious. When this poisonous vapour is much diluted with fresh air, it is not noxious.—From a large collection, and an attentive consideration, of facts relative to this distemper, have been formed the following Rules.*

1. As safety from danger entirely depends on cleanliness and fresh air, the room door of a patient ill of an infectious fever, especially in the habitations of the poor, should never be shut; a window in it, during the day, ought to be frequently opened. Such regulations would be highly useful, both to the patient and nurses; but are particularly important, previous to the arrival of any visitor.

2. The bed curtains should never be close drawn round the patient; but only on the side next the light, so as to shade the face.

3. Dirty clothes, utensils, &c. should be frequently changed, immediately immersed in cold water, and washed clean when taken out of it.

4. All discharges from the patient should be instantly removed. The floor near the patient's bed should be rubbed clean every day with a wet mop or cloth.

5. The air in a sick room has, at the same time, a more infectious quality in some parts of it than in others. Visitors and attendants should avoid the current of the patient's breath,—the air which ascends from his body, especially if the bed curtains be closed,—and the vapour arising from all evacuations. When medical or other duties require a visitor to be placed in these situations of danger, infection may be frequently prevented by a temporary suspension of respiration.

6. Visitors should not go into an infectious chamber with an empty stomach; and, in doubtful circumstances, on coming out, they should blow from the nose, and spit from the mouth, any infectious poison which may have been drawn in by the breath, and may adhere to those passages.



The first of the two volumes of the  
Hayward's Gift to Robert is a  
collection of the letters of the  
Hayward family, from the  
beginning of the century to the  
present day. The second volume  
contains the letters of the  
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present day.

From the North Chronicle of Feb'y 1862

W. G. James of Northampton, in a letter to the printer of the Salisbury Journal, communicates the following recipe for the cure of a cancer. "I am (says he) the more solicitous for the publication of the recipe, having lately been a witness to its happy influence in curing a most inveterate cancer in the lip of a person now living in this neighbourhood, and to whom a personal report can be given, if required. I have also heard of several other instances of its wonderful efficacy from the most respectable authority."

Take one part of red lead, in fine powder, and two parts of hog-lard; mix them all together, and with the index finger spread on lint, dress the cancerous sore twice a day. —

For spasms — Dr. Blane.

10 drops of Laudanum in a little spoonful of wine. If required: if necessary, it may be repeated 3 times, two hours between each dose.

to use the constitution & quiet condition of  
nerves, for those who have restless nights -  
Wm. Keen -

Make a saline draught with Camphor pills, instead  
of water. -

Dr. Taylor's advice to Lusk, Jan'y 28. 1833/  
to begin the pills in a stable state.

Half an ounce of marsh mallows ~~root~~ leaves, 4 drams  
of the root of marshmallows, & 2 drams of liquorice  
root. Mix them together, & add a pint of boiling  
water, & let them stand together for 20 hours, after  
which strain off the liquor, & put it in a bottle. The  
whole of this should be taken every 24 hours, partly at meals,  
partly at other times. If the leaves cannot be obtained,  
use double the quantity of marsh mallows root which  
is above mentioned. & drink this daily. It will be of  
service to her in every respect, but of itself may not keep  
the bowels sufficiently open. Therefore let her take of  
tincture of Jalap 15, 20, or 25 drops of it in the above  
tea or in any other liquor 3 or 4 times a day, & so as to  
totally discontinue it. The only inconvenience that  
can possibly arise from this medicine is the danger of  
its exciting nausea, & in the dose I have mentioned



139.  
I don't think that it would much have that effect. I  
don't wish to give the stomach one or two tea spoonfuls  
more liquor occasionally or a dose. It is much  
more active than the tincture of china & as it acts  
in so much smaller a dose, it will be more to be  
feared.

Sorab's Marsh Mallow drink. (D. Taylor)

Take of marshmallows leaves half an ounce: of marsh mal-  
low roots and sliced liquorice of each a quarter of an ounce.  
Pour upon these a pint of boiling water. Let them stand over  
the fire for twenty hours, and then strain off the liquor. When  
no marshmallows leaves can be got it may perhaps answer the  
same purpose to put three quarters of an ounce of the roots,  
& a q. of an ounce of liquorice as before. If made at six  
or seven o'clock in the evening, it will be fit to drink at  
dinner the next day.

For removing leucorrhoea.

Wash them very frequently with strong salt and water. It is to  
be used cold. If it is repeated three or four times in each hour  
when there is an opportunity it is much better; rubbing the  
parts for a few minutes each time with the wine. It should  
be continued two or three months. — a sponge is the best  
to use in applying the salt and water.

240 For a burn - Mrs. Calmer

A tea spoonful of sweet oil and two or three large spoons of water beat up together. Put a rag with it, & put on the part. After laying it on, stir up the water & knead together as thick as a poultice, & lay over it. A burning nail had fallen into a boy's shoe & burnt his foot through the stockings, taking the skin off; & this cured it -

For chilblains - Mrs. Landay

Take three turneps cut into thin slices & boil in a quart of water till it is reduced to a pint: strain it off, and bathe the chilblains with the liquor made quite warm. This often will disperse the complaint, & sometimes succeed better than all applications. It should be used at the time if the chilblains are upon the feet -

For a woman who gives suck

A tea spoonful of quince kernels put into a tennoon ounce of phine of brandy is good for sore nipples. Wet a bit of rag with it & lay over the part -

Almond Paste - Mrs. Hall

a quarter of a pound of almonds, beaten of honey, a little lavender water, or bergamot water. Beat all together in a mortar very fine -



a common knife board covered with buff leather on which is put Snuff and ground Marble mixed equal parts with Lard or a little Olive oil into a stiff paste the thickness of a writing. This gives a far superior polish and edge to knives and it does not wear the knife a quarter so much as the common method of using fine sand on a board. These buff leather boards, with Snuff & ground Marble, are sold at 10s. 6 each in London, under a patent of something more than these articles is used. These buff leather cannot conveniently be got a piece of 10 in. length might answer the same purpose if lightly nailed on the board. —

To recover carpets when faded by the Sun.

Take an egg gall and one pound of soft soap to a pair of soft water. Beat it up well with the hand till it comes to a kind of suds, and then when like warm let it be melted on the carpet with a flannel, and then well dry'd with a linen cloth. —

To get rid of Rats — From the Bath Chronicle —

Rats if in aid may be effectually expelled from granaries and houses by placing coal oil in pots near their haunts, or by wetting their holes with it. They desert the place, not being able to endure the smell. —



142 *Amphorated Almond Emulsion* - The 10th March had it  
from Dr. Jackson -  
It is an emulsion of saccharine in a water very fine  
poured through by degrees one pint of water that has boiled and  
stood till cold. This it will tell indeed. I make it *ampho-*  
*-rated* add to the almonds, white brimstone, 24 grains of Gum  
- Arabic -

I cure for a Cancer - *Dr. Jackson*

Take the neerer and the darker figs you can get, boil them  
in new milk till all the ten in things, & when quite done  
split the figs and apply them as you can bear them  
to the cancer: whether it is ~~large~~ <sup>broken</sup> or not it must be washed with  
the milk seven several times in the day, and the figs <sup>are</sup> to be  
applied all morning and evening binding them on gently.  
For some time and drinking a quarter of a pint of the milk  
the figs are tried in night and morning. The quantity of figs  
tried each time must be in proportion to the size of the  
cancer they are to cure. This method must be strictly followed  
for four months. The first application will be attended with

pain but the patient will find ease in very short time.  
The cancer of an old man who died at the age of 105 was cured  
by the above and cured before his death. The cancer had begun in one  
corner of his mouth cut through his jaw and cheek, and raised up near  
his throat; yet he was so perfectly cured that we never found the least  
return. and another man who had a cancer in his throat ten years

which and to bleed much so let it be judiciously managed an bleed  
then a pound, but in repeating the incision the vein could be  
the vein of three pounds of size. —

For a bloody cough Miss Blane —

Take of wine and spirits of hartshorn an equal quantity of  
each. it must be mixed as a Gymnast. The bark cone  
be rubbed with it three or four by a fire. —

For a violent stoppage — Miss Blane

Take a fresh fowl, skin it, take off the fat, the vent, and  
the crop; the entrails must remain in; tye 2 ounces of  
manna in muslin, put it in the fowl; put it in two quart  
of water, boil it gently until it is reduced to a pint; then let  
it be strained off, and the patient take a little spoonful fre-  
quently. It must be taken warm. —

Bottles Poter —

It should not be used for two days after bottling or the  
bottles are liable to burst. —

Brook Chicken both & may be taken in a glass

In a pint of water boil half a handful of parsley, picked  
the stalks, a large end of bread, & a little salt till the parsley  
is sufficiently boiled. Take out the bread & parsley, & send it up  
with a little cold steeped parsley, & bits of toasted bread. —



144      a good drink in a fever when the patient is not active  
Boiling water poured over a sea-biscuit, & a little of the  
juice and rind of lemon -

**ARROW ROOT BREAD.**—This Bread, which is made with equal parts of genuine Indian Arrow Root and the finest Wheaten Flour, is recommended as particularly beneficial to consumptive people, and good for weak and delicate stomachs. Sold at No. 89, Oxendon-street, at 1s. the quarter loaf, and 1½d. stamp medicine duty, agreeable to the New Medicine Act.

†      The following is the famous American receipt for the Rheumatism:—Take garlic two cloves, and gum ammoniac one drachm, blend them by bruising, make them into two or three boluses, with fair water, and swallow them, one at night, and one in the morning. Drink, while taking this recipe, sassafras tea, made very strong, so as to have the tea-pot filled with its chips. This is almost always found to effect a cure, even in the worst of cases, and no one can possibly object to the materials.

**TO PARENTS,**  
Consulting the Health and Life of their Children, in  
that dangerous and prevalent Disorder,  
**THE HOOPING COUGH.**

**ROCHE'S ROYAL HERBAL EMBROCATION.** Above One Hundred Thousand Children have been cured. This never failing and celebrated Medicine has stood the test of many years experience; nor has one instance ever been known to fail of producing immediate relief, and removing that tedious and dangerous disease, by external application. References to the first families in the united kingdom.

Prepared by J. Roche, the Proprietor and sole Inventor, No. 19, King-street, Holborn, London, in bottles, signed and sealed, at 3s. 6d. each, sufficient for the cure of one Child, with proper Directions for using it; sold wholesale only, by appointment, by Olney and Butler, No. 4, Chancery-lane, and retail by Smart and Co. and Kuster, Reading; Mercer, Abingdon; Stokely and Lape, Windsor.



**E**SSENTIAL SALT of LEMONS, for taking Iron  
Moulds, Ink Spots, Red Wine, and other Stains out of Linen,  
Muslin, Lace, &c. and for many other uses, as a substitute for Lemons.  
Price 1s. the Box.—Having received numerous complaints that compo-  
sitions sold under the title of “ Salt of Lemons” are not only ineffec-  
tual, but that they burn and destroy the linen, I think it necessary to  
inform the Public, that my true “ Essential Salt of Lemons” is only to  
be had, wholesale and retail, at my shop in Cockspur-street, and that  
none is to be depended upon as mine but what has my signature on the  
bottom of each box, and on the outside of the wrapper, W. BAYLEY.

N. B. The Salt of Lemons is particularly useful to Ladies in washing  
their hands, as it instantly takes out the stains of fruit, coloured gloves,  
&c. and is much more agreeable to use than lemon itself. At the same  
place may be had, Bayley's Scouring Drops, for taking grease out of  
silk, stuff, woollen cloth, &c.

*The First Report from the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider of the present High Price of Provisions.*

Your Committee beg leave to lay before the House, as a Supplement to their First Report, a statement of some of the various modes in which Rice has been used, which afford the strongest confirmation of the opinion expressed in that Report, that the quantity of food to be derived from equal quantities of Rice and Wheat is, in a very great proportion, in favour of the former. They think it necessary also to observe, that the extreme utility of this article; particularly as the food of children, renders it highly desirable that it should in no degree be applied to unnecessary consumption; and that those families, which make up for the retrenchment of a certain quantity of Bread and Flour, by the use of Rice in any thing near an equal quantity, instead of forwarding the object of His Majesty's Proclamation, directly counteract it.

It appears from the evidence of Mr. Bernard, Treasurer of the Foundling Hospital, that the use of Rice has been adopted in that charity, in a very considerable extent, ever since July 1795; and that it has been found a wholesome and nutritious food. It has been given to the children for their dinner, two days in the week, in the room of pudding made of Flour and Suet; 21lbs. of Rice, soaked in water over night, and baked with 18 gallons of milk and 6lbs. of treacle, have been found to be a sufficient meal for 170 children, and fully equivalent to their former food, consisting of 168lbs. of Flour, with 20 gallons of milk, 20lbs. of suet, and some other ingredients. The saving to the Hospital (when Flour was 3½d. per lb. or 75s. per sack, and Rice 2½d. per lb. or about 23s. per cwt.) was 5l. 16s. 1d. out of 7l. 12s. 10d. (the cost of two weekly meals) or above 300l. per annum, being more than 35s. per head; and the diminution of the annual consumption of Flour was above 17,000lbs. Since the time at which this calculation was made, the price of Rice has risen in a greater proportion than the price of Flour, yet the amount of the greater increase upon a small quantity of Rice is so much less than that of the smaller increase upon a large quantity of Flour, that the pecuniary saving to the Hospital would, upon the same number of children, be much greater at the present moment than what has been above stated. The advance upon Flour, from 75s. per sack to 120s. adds about 27s. to the cost of each weekly meal for 170 children; the advance of Rice from about 23s. per cwt. to 46s. adds only 4s. 4½d. to the same. Since that time the number of children has increased to 220; and they have now also Rice porridge for their breakfast three days a week; the saving in money and in flour is therefore proportionably increased.

Your Committee have submitted this minute detail to the attention of the House, for the purpose of obviating the impression, that the present dearth of Rice nearly precludes all saving of expence, by the substitution of that article in the place of Flour.—When the great supplies which are expected arrive, the price must undoubtedly fall, and the advantage in that respect will increase in a very large proportion. But at the present rates of Rice and Flour, it is still so considerable as to be, even in that point of view alone, an object of great importance. After an experiment, carried on to such an extent, for such a length of time, and upon such a number of children of all ages, from the age of four to fourteen, without the least detriment to their health, under the care of a Gentleman, whose exemplary attention to the concerns of this Charity entitles his evidence to the greatest credit, it cannot be doubted, that the use of this article, as a part of the food of children, will be attended with the greatest advantage, by diminishing both the expence of their maintenance and the consumption of Flour.

It is also stated by Mr. Bernard, that, to dress the Rice to advantage, it should be boiled gently for three hours (or in soft water for a less time) over a small fire, not larger than what cottagers usually have; and that it requires no more attendance than the woman of the family can give, consistently with her ordinary employments.

Mr. Bernard also informed your Committee, that Rice had been used, extensively and beneficially, by the directions of the Bishop of Durham, in the subsistence of labourers at Durham, Bishop's Auckland, and Mongewell, and various other places, according to a receipt, by which from 6 to 8lbs. of food were produced from 1lb. of Rice boiled in three quarts of water, with the addition of one ounce of hog's lard or hog's fat, and a little salt and allspice.

Some further experiments, made by the same Gentleman, on the use of Rice mixed with Flour in making bread, are also inserted in the Appendix; together with a letter from the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Wendover, by which it appears, that when Flour was 3½d. per lb. and Rice 4d. per lb. Bread was made, of an excellent quality, at the rate of 1s. ¼d. per quartern loaf, by mixing 2 lbs. of Rice with 11 lbs. of Flour, and preparing it in the manner there-stated. The Flour used in this experiment was made from Foreign Wheat, coarsely dressed, so that 46 lbs. of Flour were produced from a bushel of Wheat weighing 56 lbs.

It has also been stated to your Committee, by Mr. Vansittart (Member for the county of Berks) that has found, by repeated trials, that 6lbs. of Flour with 1 lb. of Rice produced 11 lb. 8 oz. of very good Bread, and that such Bread has been used without complaint in his family, at the reduced allowance of ten ounces per day for each person: 7 lbs. of Flour usually make 8 lbs. 11 oz. of Bread. The increase of the quantity of Bread, by using Rice in that proportion instead of Flour, is therefore 2 lbs. 13 oz.; and it appears from thence, that the additional Bread produced by adding 1 lb. of Rice to 6 lbs. of Flour is above three times greater than what would have been produced by adding 1lb. of Flour to the same quantity.

Your Committee have also inserted in their Appendix two receipts, communicated by Mr. Hugh Inglis, Chairman of the East India Company, by which it appears that Rice may be used with



great advantage when boiled with beef dripping or salted mutton.

The result of a great many experiments upon a mixture of Rice and Scotch Barley boiled together, and sweetened with sugar, is described in a letter from Mr. Parish to the Magistrates of Montrose, which was transmitted to your Committee by Mr. David Scott. It appears from this letter, that the use of this species of porridge, as a substitute for porridge made of oat-meal, has been carried to a considerable extent; and that the addition to the quantity of food, as well as the diminution of expence, prove it to be one of the most advantageous methods of preparing Rice.

#### EDINBURGH, JAN. 3.

Thursday, at twelve o'clock, the new Union Flag was hoisted in the Castle, under a discharge of the great guns, and the Dumfries militia, drawn up on the Castle-hill, fired a *feu-de-joie* of their artillery and small arms.

The Admiralty expected in the Frith of Forth, and the forts and batteries on the shore, from the order of a general day, on account of the herring fishery.

On Tuesday sailed from Leith Roads for the Nore, the Leith tender.

Wednesday sailed from Leith Roads to the southward, the Prince William armed ship.

On Friday night, during a fresh gale and thick snow shower, the ship Elbing, of Elbing, Peter Hansen master, was forced upon the rocks to the eastward of Seafield Tower, near Kinghorn, where she now lies. The ship is completely bilged, and, unless the weather continues very moderate, it is doubtful whether she can be got off the rocks. The Elbing sailed from Leith harbour on the morning of Friday, being home-ward bound, in ballast.

Tuesday a baker in the neighbourhood of this city was convicted before the Magistrates, of selling quarter loaves considerably deficient in weight. The defence was, that though they apparently were loaves of that denomination, yet he sold them at a less price, and at a reduced weight; but the Magistrates did not think proper to sustain as a sufficient reason for transgressing the positive law, and fined him in 22l. 4s. 6d. sterling, although it was his first conviction, and also the person to whom he had given them for retail, some of the loaves being no less than ten ounces deficient.

#### HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

We stated in our last, that the Court was proceeding on the trial of Peter Anderson, accused of breaking into a house and shop in Dalkeith, and stealing from the till 12s. in silver, and of breaking into a chest of drawers in the house, when he was seized. Friday the Jury returned their verdict, unanimously finding the prisoner guilty; but on account of his candid confession, and other alleviating circumstances, recommended him to mercy. The Lord Justice Clerk observed that the province of the Court was to pronounce sentence on the prisoner, which was, that he should be hanged at the common place of execution, on Wednesday the 11th day of February next.

Counsel for the Crown, George Abercromby and John Burnet, Esqrs. Agent, Hugh Warrender—For the prisoner, by appointment of the Court, Patrick Walker and James Keay, Esqrs. Agent James Wylie, W. S.

#### HERRING FISHERY.

##### Official Appointments, &c.

From the last accounts *via* Edinburgh, it is with concern we mention that the price of herrings at Burntisland, was, by the latest advices, at 26s. 3d. per cran; that many north country boats had gone off from the fishing, some of them with a thousand pounds sterling each boat, earned this fishing season; that the fish curers have left off purchasing, on account of their barrels and salt being left on hand, no export for the West Indies being allowed, either with or without bounty.

However we have some consolation to find that the present release of salt duty free for the use of cod, ling, and other white fish, to be used for home consumption, has happily been adopted, and by recent advices to Mr. Giffin, a large bank has been discovered lately near Cambeltown, which can produce several thousand tons of fish fit for the London markets and other markets in Britain. His communication states, that this fishery will last from the end of January to March, and that sixty or eighty vessels from thirty to sixty tons burthen, may be successfully employed. But, as we hear this plan is to be laid before the annual Committee of the Convention of Royal Burroughs, and the Honourable Board of Trustees for the fisheries, we must defer adding any thing at present, on so important a subject.

#### TO ALL INDUSTRIOUS FISHERMEN.

His Majesty has been most graciously pleased to appoint me Justiciary Bailie, or what is termed by the fishermen, a Fishing Admiral, for the east coast of Scotland. I consider it my duty to do every thing in my power that may tend to promote the interests of said fishery. And whereas some evil-disposed persons did upon Saturday the 27th December last, circulate a report that the fishermen would be impressed, and however false and unjust, yet it had the effect to cause about two hundred of them leave their employment.—This is therefore, requesting said fishermen and all others to return immediately to the herring fishery in the Frith of Forth, where every encouragement will be given them to fish in a regular and peaceable manner. Captain Clements, Commander of all the gun vessels on this station, has received orders to give them every aid and protection during the fishing, which is expected to continue till the first of March. And should any from indolence, being full of money or otherwise, refuse to return, both to their own loss and the community, it is requested that all Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, at the different ports and creeks in Scotland where such are, will take an account of the names of the fishermen and their boats; that at an after period they may be dealt with accordingly.

Given at Burntisland, this 2d January, 1801.

(Signed)

ROBERT CROOKSHANK.

N. B. That none may pretend ignorance, printed copies of the above are sent to the different fishing towns.



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Mr. PRINTER,

One of your correspondents having requested information how potatoes may be used to the best advantage; I answer that Potatoe Starch may be well and profitably made by baking or roasting them, as is done for food, without burning the skin; when they are cold, take out the pulp, and rub it to powder through a fine sieve. (The waxy ones and the rind of the mealy ones may be eaten by the family, so that there will be no waste.) I once distilled 40lb. of refuse, self-sown, and damaged potatoes, after beating them small, and leaving them to ferment for three weeks; the liquor brought off was strong and clear, but of so disagreeable a smell, that I was prevailed on to give up the experiment. I think that if the best and purest potatoes were bruised and set in a vat with a good quantity of yeast, to ferment two or three weeks, and the liquor distilled three times over, a spirit equal to brandy might be obtained.

Alom and Russia pot ashes, I apprehend to be the substitutes for yeast in making light French bread.

I offer an approved remedy for a violent sickness and vomiting of bile, in a slow fever, when every other known remedy has failed:—

Take Spirit of Mindererus, a large table spoonful; Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor, forty drops; Spirit of Nutmegs, a tea spoonful; very strong Chamomile Tea, strained through a fine strainer, three large table spoonfuls. To be taken for a dose at bed time.

*A Well-Wisher to the Public.*

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*Recipe for making Glue.*—Take half an ounce of isinglass in small shreds, put it in a bottle with a pint of common brandy or rum, and set it in a warm place near the fire till the isinglass is dissolved; filter the liquor through a muslin cloth, and preserve this liquor in a glass bottle well stopp'd for use. This forms an excellent glue for wood, and is always ready for use. It will keep for a long time if the bottle stands in a dry place. It will also serve to furnish impressions from medals; for which purpose it is only necessary to cover the surface of the medal with some of the liquor, and let it dry thereon: it will become hard and transparent like glass, and may be easily separated from the medal by the point of a knife. A glue may be made which will stand exposure to the injuries of the weather, by dissolving good English glue in lins.ed oil.

14/40 Iceland Mags

The mags must be cleaned & picked. Three ounces to a quart of water to be simmered down to a pint, & the liquor strained. A tea spoonful or tea cup full to be taken at any time, warm or cold - It tastes as bitter as horsebrend.

Iceland Chocolate -

It is to be made like other chocolate -

For the cough -

Take a pint of yellow water from the horse rubber in the bottle is purple, & add it in the mouth, in an instant, only by a few drops away the piece of the bottle, & the water from the bottle.

The following has cured people who have been in actual danger with the Strangury -

Put a large onion in shreds, put them in a cloth, & pour four boiling water over it, and sit on it.

For wind, where internal medicines are too heating put a little warm strong water upon the region of the stomach -

For the hooping Cough —

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Dissolve a scruple of salt of tartar in a gill of water, add 10 grains of cochineal finely powdered, sweeten with fine sugar. Give to an infant the fourth part of a table spoonful four times a day; to a child of two or three years the half a spoonful, and four or five years a spoonful. The relief is immediate, and the cure is general within five or six days —

D. Friend's receipt for the Piles. — Mr. Neville

Mix of sulphur one ounce, syrup of balsam of Peru three ounces. Lavender drops half an ounce. mix, mix with wine and spring water of each six drams. Mix all together, and take two table spoonfuls at night, and one in the morning. —

To brighten steel

When time you may brighten it by putting it in a bag of dry bran, and shaking it about for a little while. —



To keep away Moths -

Yellow candle will preserve fur, and tobacco dust  
when and other things liable to moths. -

A good medicine for this, or some other can  
be used - and useful in a house to give away -

Keep Lippin ounce of Lippin in a quart of  
Lippin. - And shall be told when any of it is needed.  
Three quarters of a Lippin is a dose. -

To make compound tincture of Senna

Take of Senna one ounce; jalap, coriander seed, and  
cream of tartar of each  $\frac{1}{2}$  an ounce. Put them in  
a pint and a half of French brandy for a week; then  
Strain the tincture, and add to it four ounces of fine  
Sugar. Two or three dessert spoonfuls may be taken in a little water  
at any time to correct wind, or any uneasiness in the stomach.  
For a dose, ~~one~~ from one to two ounces may be taken. -

To make Sperma-Ceti ointment

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Take a quarter of a pint of the best salted oil, a quarter of a pound of white wax, and half an ounce of spermaceti; melt these ingredients together over a gentle fire, & keep them stirring continually, until the ointment is quite cold. —

Camphorated spirits of wine.

Dissolve an ounce of camphor in a pint of rectified spirits of wine. —

For ~~joints and bones~~.

~~This is an excellent medicine for such purposes, & is to be applied once a day spread on a fine linen rag. —~~

For a cough. — D. Taylor —

A pill of extract of poppies at bed time will frequently cure when opiates will not. Two grains and a half of it in a pill is a very gentle dose, and it may be increased, if necessary, to three or four grains. —



Recipe for a nervous deafness -  
 Mrs. ~~High~~ Lovell.

Two table spoonfuls of lavender water, two d. of com-  
 -phorated spirits of wine, one tea spoonful of red  
 lavender drops; put this together in a phial and  
 shake it. Rub the temples, and under the nose, and  
 behind the ears night and morning.

For the Dropsy

From the gentleman's magazine for Oct. 1805 -

"House of Industry

Barrington Berks

Aug. 31. 1805

Mr. Urban,

In a paper a few weeks since, I observed the following receipt  
 "Eating the leaves of tobacco is stated to have effected  
 several cures in cases of dropsy, in the course of a few days. It  
 is said that two large tea-cups full of the tea is infused in a  
 quart of water, and during the day the decoction to be drank  
 and the leaves eaten at short intervals." As I had a par-  
 -ty in the house at that time, who was given over by  
 the visiting surgeon, I ventured the experiment, & to my  
 astonishment, found an almost instant relief. I repeated  
 the dose <sup>she</sup> at one, and the swelling in the course of a



will be able to go out to hay making, and will begin  
reaping for me on Monday next if the weather continues  
fine. The woman's name is Miss Austin; her age 62.

Yours, J. H. Shrimpton. Governor. See p. 213 -

### To clean ramble shoes -

When wet to be rubbed with cool soap suds, (but not with  
thoroughly with a sponge or flannel, and then dried must  
not be put too near the fire or they'll shrink.

### For a Strain.

An oatmeal poultice half water and half vinegar to be ap-  
plied with hog's lard or a little sweet oil, and to be re-  
peated like ointment. A fresh poultice night and morning -

Leeches applied to the part soon after a grain will afford much  
relief, and abridge the swelling.

### For the ear ache, or the Lumbago -

A hot dry toast between flannel applied to the ear, or the  
back have sometimes afforded relief.

To brighten plate.

Take a quantity of alum in water, so as to make a pretty strong lye, which you must strain very carefully: add some soap, and when you use it dip a piece of linen rag in it, and dash it over your plate.

For a child's cough.

Put a raw turnip in slices and sprinkle soft sugar over it; and give the child the juice that draws from it.

Nettle Kash.

D. Blane says there is no necessity of taking medicine or altering the diet for it; but that nothing should be draught quite cold, and the person should not sit in any draught of air, as every check to even insensible perspiration is bad for it. Care should be taken not to sit out when it is at all damp, or the person is in any degree weaker.

Method of taking magnesia - D. Blane.

It is sometimes most effectual as follows - Two teaspoonfuls in <sup>vine</sup> a glass of water, with mixed with a dessert spoonful of lemon juice.

For Convulsion fits in children cutting their teeth.

Whilst in the fit put the child up to the pit of the stomach.



in warm water. A quart of warm water is not too large, though  
sometimes as long may not be necessary. In about five min-  
utes a child in a hot pit moved after being in the water, and  
in ten minutes was quite recovered. Children have sometimes  
slept and no more in leeching.

Have for a burn <sup>caused</sup> by oil of vitriol. From the  
North paper Oct. 10. 1805 - -

Another instance of surprising effects of Oil of vitriol was witnessed  
in a child about 5 years of age at a house adjoining of the  
camp hall. The child took up a bottle of oil of vitriol, and  
threw over the left arm, extending from above the elbow to  
the <sup>back</sup> palm of the hand. In its course the vitriol immediately  
corrodes the skin, particularly in the bend of the arm and  
hand; the bladders were large. A gentleman of the party  
attended, and for one hour judiciously applied the quantity of  
one pint and a half of Oil, until it was judged a sufficient  
degree of it, which it is the property of good ashes to produce.  
Particularly when the part is blown on with bellows has been of  
service. At the end of the above time, the child expressed itself  
out of pain, was put to bed, and next day, excepting the arm  
being a little swollen, was quite well.



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To correct Bile - Lady Sygely.

surprising benefit has been found by a constant course  
of drinking lemon-peel tea for breakfast, & at other ~~times~~  
meals. At breakfast & in the afternoon with cream & sugar,  
at dinner & supper, without. Sufficient tea may be made in  
the morning to last through the day, taking out the peel after  
breakfast; or, if it remained in the pot, the tea would become  
intolerably bitter. I believe the peel of about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an orange  
is sufficient for the day. —

To quiet the nerves - Mr. Hall.

20 drops of ether in a tea cup of camphor julep.

To allay thirst in fever. - Mr. Dixon

With a good penknife pare a lemon as thin as  
possible, not to have any of the white; put it in a  
jug and pour a quart of boiling water over it, and  
cover it.

Another -

About three or four roasted apples - bruise them  
a little, and put them in a jug and cover them  
with a quart of boiling water. When cold pour the  
liquor clear off. Sweeten or not as you like. —

For the cure -

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The cure for any of swelling it is taking is in the top of  
white wine.

For distention in the bowels, attended with inflammation  
and swelling.

Apply a portion of bread and milk with caution in it to  
the bowels and bowels, and then repeat this.

See p 185.

For the cure of the bite of a mad dog, see the  
Gentleman's Magazine for Decr 1806, page 170.

For getting ink spots out of paper, &c., to remove iron rust,  
or candle wax, look at the British Critic for March 1804.  
Lemon and lemon will remove from paper writing ink,  
but not printing ink.

To remove stains of fruit or wine.

Put about a table spoonful of spirit of salt into a tea cup, &  
add to it about a tea spoonful of powdered ~~sesame~~ mangan-  
ese. Then set this cup in a larger one filled with hot water.  
Dip the stained spot into water, & expose it to the fumes  
that arise from the tea cup. If the exposure is continued  
a sufficient length of time the stain will disappear.



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To remove spots of grease from cloth.

Spots of grease may be removed by a diluted solution of potash; but this must be cautiously applied, to ~~prevent~~ prevent injury to the cloth. - See p. 175.

Stains of white wax, which sometimes fall upon the cloth from wax candles, are removable by spirits of turpentine, or sulphuric ether. The marks of white paint may also be discharged by the last mentioned agents. -

To remove Coffee stains

Boil some milk, and then put what is stained in it whilst it remains on the fire, and let it boil for 10 or 15 minutes. It may be washed afterwards in a common soap.

To dye a beautiful yellow -

Get some radish leaves and stalks quite small. Boil it in water more or less according to the quantity you intend to dye. Strain it off: put the cloth or linen into the liquor, and give it another boil. Rinse it in clear water, and hang it up to dry. -

To prevent made wines fermenting.

Recommended by a wine merchant.

When you bottle Raisin, or other made wine, put a little spoonful of brandy into each bottle & cork it down; stop the bottles upright; & in very hot weather



take the wicks out, and keep a cloth over them to keep the  
dust out.

Gargle for sore throat.

Take tea with a little vinegar and honey in it. add a  
teaspoonful of spirit of sal ammoniac to relieve phlegm.

For an attack of gall stones -

D. Gibbs of Bath -

Drink your fill of water gruel - this will assist relief  
when nothing else does. -

To clean W. Wilkin's horse & bull -

Rub them with a sponge & milk. -

Spirits of Turpentine rubbed on paper makes it transparent  
for putting over any thing you want to copy -

For a burn when the skin is off -  
in Scotland.

Tramped chalk made into a paste with vinegar, & bound over  
the part. -

For a cold ~~and~~ or cough.

Thick long-boiled barley water half a pint, with 2 or 3 tea spoons  
ful of honey or currant jelly, & the yolk of an egg beat up  
in it. When the barley water is cool put the ingredients to it,  
& take it as you go to bed. -

### To take out mildew.

Wash the paper with weak potash - half as much salt, & the juice of lemon. Lay it on the paper on both sides with a pair of brushes. Let it lie on the grass day & night till the stain comes out.

### To clean looking glasses.

Remove the glass from the frame & other oil by a damp rag; then put it in weak soda & powder blue.

### To clean paint.

Never use a cloth, but take off the dust with a little long hair brush, after blowing off the loose parts with the bellows. With clean paint will look well a long time. When well dip a paper or a bit of tannin into soda water, wash it off quickly, & it immediately, or of strength of the soda will eat off the paint colour. When a rainsort requires scouring is should be done from the top downwards, & the ends be prevented from running on the clean part as much as possible, or marks will be made which will appear after the whole is finished. One person should dry with old linen as fast as the other has scoured off the soil & washed the soda off.

### To clean paper hangings.

First blow off the dust with the bellows. Divide a whole leaf of two days old into 8 parts. Take the corner into your hand, & beginning at the top of the paper wipe it downwards in the lightest manner with the corner: don't crop or go upwards. The dirt of the paper & the corner will fall together.



Observe you must not ~~do~~ wipe above half a yard at a stroke,  
& after doing all the upper part, go round again beginning  
a little above where you left off. If you do not do it very  
lightly you will make the list adhere to the paper. -

To take Ink out of mahogany.

Take half a tin spoonful of oil of vitriol with a large  
spoonful of water, & brush the part with a feather. Watch  
it, for if it stays too long it will leave a white mark. This  
therefore better to rub it quick, & repeat if not quite re-  
-moved.

To take rust out of steel.

Cover the steel with sweet oil well rubbed in it, & in 48  
hours use unslacked lime finely powdered, & rub out un-  
-til the rust disappears.

To clean Irons -

An ounce of Camphire, & a gr. of a pound of hogs' lard, mix  
together. If very bad, add an ounce of filings of pence.

To clean copper or brass.

Mix the rotten stone with oyl, & rub them well with  
a wollen cloth, & afterwards clean the oyl off ~~carefully~~  
with flower Emery & a dry cloth. -



To clean a hearth of polished steel.

The parts that are burnt blue take a little coarse & heavy, & mix with oil & a brush, & afterwards the floor & many may be used with a dry cloth to get off the oil.

To get out Port stains.

Rum or spirits of wine; but rum is the best.

To clean carpets.

Take up the carpet; let it be well beaten, then laid down & brushed on both sides with a hard brush. Turn it the right side upwards & scour it with ox gall & soap & water very clean. Dry it with linen clothes. Then lay it on the grass, or hang it up to dry.

To prevent the coming of a door.

Rub a bit of soap on the hinges.

To take stains out of any kind of linen.

Wet it, & rub on the part a generous quantity of soap on both sides of the cloth. Then rub in or under starch mixed thick with water as you can put on, & lay it on a grass plot. If it is not complete the first time, repeat it in 2 or 3 days, & if the water is very hot sprinkle the part lightly with water.

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Stains caused by acids.

Put the part & lay on it some salt & warm water. Then rub it without diluting & more water.

Another way for fruit stains.

Dip it in vinegar water or milk, & soak it some hours. Then let the linen lie in the air till the stain comes out.

Another.

Let the cloth imbibed a little water without dipping, & hold the part over a lighted match at a due distance. The spot will be removed by the oxygenous gas.

Another way.

Lie up in the stained part some pearl ash, then wipe it away into cold water to make a lather, & hold the linen till the stain disappears.

To remove stains of iron, put it after they have been long in the linen.

Put the part on each side with green soap. Then lay on a mixture of starch in cold water very thick, rub it well in, & expose the linen to the sun & air till the stain comes out. If not removed in 3 or 4 days, rub it off, & renew the process. When dry it may be sprinkled with a little water.

Many other stains may be got out by dipping the linen



Signore butter-milk & drying in a hot sun. Then wash  
it in cold water, & do it two or three times a day.

To make flannels keep their colour, & not shrink.  
Put them into a pail, & pour boiling water on, letting  
them lie till cold, the first time of washing. —

For a woman with child who has pains  
either in her back or breast. — Put ash-husk.

The white of an egg beat up very well to a froth; put to it  
a sufficient quantity of Londonum to make it of a  
brown-colour. If put in a phial it will last two days. Rub  
the part in pain night & morning.

A trade plaster will sometimes succeed when all o-  
thers fail. —

When long confinement to the bed has diminished strength, apply  
with a rubber to the head part's white of egg beat up with a little  
of spirit of wine till the whole becomes a froth. Apply this now &  
then. It preserves, dries in, and heats and strengthens the skin.  
It may also be used with a egg, & the linen and pres-  
sured, and used. —

Her hand.

Saluted and water.



To abridge with soap.  
D. Taylor - 1807.

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Mix two spoonfuls of magnesia with the  
juice of a lemon, and give it in a state of effe-  
-escence, as you would do a saline draught. A little  
oil may be added to the magnesia, and then  
the lemon juice, but some take it without any  
oil. This may be repeated twice or thrice  
day if necessary. It is laxative and cooling.

To keep fleas.

For fleas (by the same comment) their being less in the  
water with some slaying water at the bottom, and the  
fleas are in three or four days.

In a new paper in Jan. 9 1810 the following mode is  
recommended For the tooth ache.

Take a clean glass pipe, place the bowl of it in the  
fire till red hot; put two or three pinches of charcoal  
red into the bowl; over which put the head part of a  
common funnel, the tube of the funnel against the tooth  
affected, so that the smoke arising from the red may  
enter. As often as the pipe gets cold, heat it again

184 put in more seed. Continue this for about a quarter of an hour; and the pain, if not allayed immediately, will soon cease.

The seed may be got at any seed shop, and his pennyworth of it, will serve for twenty people. Care should be taken that the person, after the performance of this operation does not take cold, in order to prevent which it had better be performed shortly before the person retires to rest; & it is a question whether he ever will be afflicted with the tooth-ache again, at least for some years.

It is the opinion of some of the first dentists that were  
regularly performed every month, the teeth of the person  
making use of this remedy and never decay, or be in  
any manner afflicted with pain. No. 2. 1838. 1839.

Handwritten note: *Handwritten is a power of work*

For the tooth or full arch -

to be rubbed occasionally on the back.

To two white springalls of rose water, and one of vinegar, with  
a defect & smell of honey.



Mr. Phipps the oculists recommendation for relaxed  
eyes where the eyelids are inclined to drop — 1851  
one tea spoonful of vinegar to half a pint of rose water  
used in an eye cup three or four times a day.

Mr. Ware the oculists prescription to Mr. Lane  
for disposing the blood after the rupture of  
a small blood vessel in his eye —

℞ Sytharg - Acetat. ʒ℥iij  
Sp. Camphorat. ʒ℥xij  
aq. Distillat. ʒiij  
m. f. lotio Ophthalmica.

For the rheumatism - 1811  
A remedy by which a poor old man of Trin-  
don who had long been a martyr to that com-  
plaint, found two years ago complete and  
permanent relief, of which he is continually  
speaking with admiration. His former miserable  
and decrepit state was notorious to us all.

Haws (the berries of the white thorn) dried  
in an oven and ground in a coffee mill. A  
teaspoonful of this powder to be taken every



morning fasting in a cup of milk till the cure is completed. + — Andrews, after a time, increased the quantity of powder a least spirital. —

For a fulness and giddiness in the head

D. Blane recommended to Mrs. Hannah, his cousin's serv<sup>t</sup> to apply two or three leeches on the fleshy part of the back of the neck, above the blade bones. Or, if she preferred a blister, to apply it lower down.

Before putting on a blister, the rubbing a little vinegar on the skin helps it to fasten, and is also thought to assist its drawing. See p 100, & 201<sup>+</sup>

Fuller's earth should be used instead of soap in scouring floors —

Season new earthen pans with water and ashes.

To keep Medlars. A Friar's direction.

Ripe medlars must be spread thin, uncovered, in a cool dry room without a fire. Examine them often, and if any mould appears at the snuff or elsewhere brush it off with a soft brush.

+ Andrews was a cold rheumatism, as he was excruciated when warm in bed. He used the clars for 4 months, but began to find benefit from it after using it a week or ten days. —

## Cough

D<sup>r</sup>. Schomburg was asthmatic, and had an occasional cough. He found much relief from having a turnip or two much boiled beyond what would be seen at table when used whole, and the juice expressed from it, and this juice mixed with powdered brown sugar candy - taking a little of it when the cough was troublesome.

For paralytic people.

In Mrs. Carter's letters (Vol 3. p. 190) Mrs. Talbot recommends paralytic people to drink strong sage tea, and sage wine.

Leeches. James Allaway

Leeches should be kept in mops and water - the water to be changed every twelve days or fortnight, and the mops once a month. The mops must be of the long sort. -

For a Cough - D<sup>r</sup>. Bourne

Two tea spoonfuls of paeonice elixir in some water taken three nights successively on going to bed -

To get far off the wind of bottles -

Boil a potatoe in it. -



60 <sup>April 1912</sup> Mr. French has witnessed the wonderful efficacy of the following recipe -

Sweet Butter-milk, for a consumptive, or a consumptive case, - originally from Dr. Roerhove -

It is made of milk immediately worn from the cow, either shaken in a large bottle, or churned in a small churn. When the flakes of the butter appear, strain it, and let the patient live if possible wholly upon this milk, with mashes of all kinds, roasted apples may also be eaten when agreeable, & fruit in the season. Strawberries particularly. But all wines, malt liquors, and meat Sir Wm Duncan forbids; even so light a meat as chicken. He disapproves also of food as too heavy for the stomach in so delicate a state.

Capt. Alexander Maitland, Mr. French says, at the age of eleven years had all the symptoms of the most confirmed consumption, and was the image of death. Sir William Duncan said if he was recoverable he was sure it must be by this remedy;



which (Capt.?) maintained strictly adhered to for three months  
at the end of which he was in perfect health, with a  
flourid colour, and quite fat, and has been remarkably  
healthy ever since. Sir Wm. Danson said that he  
never knew this ail where it was strictly adhered to,  
unless in cases where the lungs were considerably  
damaged & wasted. He said he had known a cure  
even when an ulcer had formed upon the lungs.  
The sooner therefore it is applied the better.

A good medicine — M. Marsh.

One ounce of *Hiera picra* steeped in a bottle  
of raisin wine. To be kept near the fire, & shaken  
very often for one week. Then strain it off, &  
put rather more than a quarter of a glass pint  
of gin to it qualify it. Take three parts of  
wine glass twice a week. —

To allay inflammation —

Mix three drops of *Camdanum* in a tea spoonful of  
cream, & apply some to the inflamed part.

Cordial for dying persons.

The following Julep Dr. Taylor recommended to an aged person to support her on a lingering death bed. It is pleasant to the palate and very restorative.

Julep, or Egg liquor.

Take five drops of the oil of cinnamon, a dram and half of fine white powdered sugar, the yolk of one or two eggs according to their size, and half a pint of good Sherry. Rub them or beat them well together, and let three or four table spoonfuls of it be taken three or four times a day. My beloved Mother took this, and as nature became more exhausted she could receive an occasional tea spoonful of this when she could take nothing else.

When any disgust or aversion is shown to it, even that smaller quantity must be discontinued.



171  
Dr. Taylor gave the following directions for  
an old and dying person ..

When the powers of nature are giving way by an appearance of inflammation on the legs, if any pain arises from it foment the parts frequently with a strong decoction of camomile flowers, rosemary, wormwood and other such things, applied as hot as it can be borne, and to be repeated once in 6 or 8 hours.

Of internal medicines he ordered Bark (as directed in N<sup>o</sup> 49 of his Letters) & the support of egg liquor, and any cordial nourishment that could be taken.

If much pain had arisen from the inflammation, he said there was no danger in giving 15 or 20 drops of laudanum in the right dose of bark, and to be repeated as often as necessary to keep down the pain. -

To make mortar that will stand fire -

Make your mortar of blood and quick Lime..

For a Cough.

Dr. Thompson, the physician, was asthmatic & had an asthmatic cough. He found much relief from hardy turnip or two must boiled, layered



172 Direction concerning Mrs. Dixon's eye water

If the eyes are inflamed put half a tea spoon-  
-ful of cold water that has been boiled, to a tea  
-spoonful of the eye water. If it is found to  
agree, you may soon try it by itself.

Apply it with a linen rag two or three times  
a day. ————— See page 218

### Blisters.

Mem - a bit of gauze - prevents  
strangury, if placed under the blis-  
-ting plaster, ~~large enough~~ as it but  
not so large as the leather skin.  
Dr. Brown recommended this  
successfully to Dr. Pett. Mr. G.  
Pope's wife had equal success with  
it, although grievously suffering  
without it. It does not prevent  
the blister from rising.

### Saffron

It should be kept in a jar covered with bladder in  
a cool, but not damp place.

Salt of Sorel to get out stains, or iron mald -  
Put a little of the powder on the spot. Wet the finger with  
warm water, & rub it.

For a cough - Mrs. Arkeoll -

The yolk of a <sup>new laid</sup> egg beat up with a little sugar and enough boiling water to make it warm, to be taken on getting into bed for the night. -

For tooth ache

Wash the mouth with tincture of Myrrh and rose water. -

For inflamed gums. 1812 -

Baskinore, the Dentist, advises a fomentation of poppies to the cheek.

For whooping cough.

Mrs. Loxley strongly recommends Pett's powders for the whooping or any other cough. They are sold at No. 63 Threadneedle St. London. A printed paper of directions must be asked for with the packet of powders.

For a joint attack of gout in the stomach, and gall stones.

Mrs. Dorothy Richardson recommends the taking of Candian in large quantities. -

To keep off the forming of peach gall stones, she recommends taking between breakfast and dinner, and again in the afternoon, the yolk and white of a raw egg beat up in a little water, adding two tea



174  
sponges of rum, and a little grated nutmeg;  
be continued for some time.

Raw egg is one of the finest solvents.

For Piles.

When enlarged, apply Treacle on coarse brown paper.

When the skin is hurt by lying long in bed.

To prevent, or cure Soreness of skin take the white of a  
new laid egg and a tea spoonful of spirits of wine,  
and beat them together in a basin till they become  
intensely a froth, like a syllabub - <sup>use a feather to</sup> beat the froth  
occasionally with this froth, & keep it <sup>^</sup>covered, the part  
covered with a piece of linen.

For the tooth ache — Mr. Lovell.

Hold a handful of scraped horse radish in your  
hand, and sniff it up violently. It occasions a  
great defluxion from the eyes, and will soon remove  
the pain.

For Colic or any stomach complaint

Steep half an ounce of jalap in a quart of gin.

Three quarters of a wine glass is a dose. Never shake  
the bottle.



To get grease out of carpets - Mrs D. Richardson.  
Boil Fuller's earth in vinegar till it is as thick  
as heavy pudding. Pour it boiling hot on the  
part, and let it remain on till dry.

For a heat in the face, or a swelling in the  
complaint - Mrs D. Khan.

The juice of Livers. A tea cup full at noon each  
day daily in the spring. If not quite cured,  
take it the next spring also -

For a snapping of the jaw -

The Apothecary, Mr. Hilliner, advises the often ap-  
plying cold water to the jaw; and likewise twice a  
day to rub ether on it; for he says it is the muscles  
that are weak and relaxed, and so lets the bone  
slip out.

To keep camomile tea a few days.

It must be poured from the flowers after it is well  
drained, and put in a jug. -

For worms - Mrs. Wm. Digby.

A dessert spoonful of Castor oil for nine mornings fasting. After that a table spoonful is a dose. To be taken in gmel or peppes mint water - Perhaps it is better to begin with only a tea spoonful for a child not ~~ab~~ older than ten years.

To dye white ribbon or persian green - Mrs. York  
Half a quarter of a yard of green baize, and a lump of alum the size of a nut, boiled 5 or 10 minutes in half a pint of water. This quantity dyed two half silk handkerchiefs, and three yards of ribbon. Persian ribbon does not take the dye so well as satin or China. The more green baize is used the deeper the dye. Every thing should be put in plain water and squeezed out before putting in the dye. It must be 12 hours in the dye. You must not put your things in till the dye is taken off the fire. Then put it in whilst the vinegar is hot. When done, do not squeeze it hard, but press it a little. Iron it with no very hot iron, before it gets dry. -

For tooth ache

Rufus's pills made up at any Chemists - or will be taken every night or evening other night for 3 or 4



times. It draws the pain from the head. There <sup>177</sup>  
we does in it. —

When required to put the feet and legs in warm  
water, the having salt in it guards against  
catching cold. —

A soporific <sup>timetur-</sup> of hops in a little can-  
a tea spoonful of ~~gamboge~~ <sup>gamboge</sup> of hops in a little can-  
lies to be taken on going to bed. If it does not in-  
duce sleep in half an hour, take another; but this  
is seldom necessary. in 1807 the <sup>then</sup> Dean of Windsor said  
that <sup>his father</sup> ~~Lord~~ Dartmouth, found this effect-  
ual; ~~that~~ Laudanum he could not take in any  
way.

For an asthmatic cough.

D. Schomburg the physician was asthmatic and  
had an occasional cough. He found much relief  
from having a turnip or two much boiled beyond  
what could be seen at table when used whole, the  
juice expressed from it, and the ~~juice~~ juice mixed  
with powdered brown sugar candy. He took a little  
of it when the cough was troublesome. —



For wind - Buchan -

Great benefit is derived from the elixir of vitriol.  
It may be taken in the quantity of 15, 20, or 30  
Drops twice or thrice a day in a glass of water.  
This cures capels wind, and strengthens the stomach, &  
promotes digestion.

A nourishing drink -

Lady Bellingham says, "I have been told that no-  
thing is more wholesome and fattening than Bar-  
ley Ope. That is the Scotch barley roasted as coffee

Scouring Floors. - Mrs Buller says  
Fuller's earth should be used instead of Soap.

For extinguishing fire

St Pierre in his "Studies of Nature", says in a note at  
in p 87 of vol 3, - "I once saw in one of our sea ports  
a great caldron full of pitch catch fire, which they  
were heating for careening a ship. Inexperienced  
persons immediately attempted to extinguish the  
flame by throwing water upon it: but the boiling &  
inflamed matter spread but the more violently, in torrents  
of fire, over the brims of the caldron; I did not think

a single ladle full would be left within the vessel, '79  
When an steamer runs aground, and instantly barge  
it down by throwing upon it a few shovels full of ashes.  
I believe therefore that by uniting this application  
with that of water, great assistance might be derived in  
case of conflagrations; for the ashes would not only dead-  
en the flame, without exciting that smoke which  
arises from it, as soon as the engines begin to play,  
but when once thoroughly moistened, they would  
retard the evaporation of the water, which is almost  
instantaneous, when the fire has made a consider-  
able progress. —



Strengthening food for a child brought  
up by hand. — New York. 1816 —

Take a pint bowl full of the best wheaten flour, and  
stand in the oven with a batch of bread the whole  
time. It will be found considerably hardened, and must  
be rolled on a paper with a rolling pin, a little at a  
time, as it is wanted, in order to reduce it to powder.  
Mix it with cold water, and bind it to be as thick as  
starch. Then add to it milk and sugar to your taste.  
To be taken warm like pap. This is not indy  
as pap made of bread; which is owing perhaps to the  
yeast contained in it. It is also found to agree better  
than crumb powder. — A physician who has had  
15 children recommends this, they having been brought  
up by this means, and being remarkably strong & healthy.

The bowl must be of strong earthen ware to  
bear the heat of the oven. —

The genuine James's powders & analeptic pills  
at this time (1817)  
are sold at No. 33. Bruton St. London; by D. James's grand-  
son. Newbys are now not genuine. So says D. James's  
grandson.



For the Piles. Mrs. Gork. 1816

(15)

Put a new cork in shoes, line it in a pint of milk for half an hour. Strain it off and drink it.

This sometimes cures in only once taking; at other times two or three or four times will prove successful.

For the outward piles, burn a cork in the fire, mix it up with unsalted hog's lard, and apply it to the parts. —

An electuary recommended by a skilful Apothecary — ~~London~~ Lamouth.

One ounce of Senne well picked and dried, pound-  
ed with half a pound of dry currants. —

For ringworms. — Mr. Mouro.

One ounce of Borax dissolved in half a middling sized Tea cup of vinegar. The Borax must be first pounded, and then boiled in the vinegar. Rub some on the parts three or four times in a day.

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To prepare Soda water. D<sup>r</sup>: Boume -

20 grains of citric acid and 30 grains of Soda  
Dissolve each in a little water in a separate tra-  
vel, and then pour one to the other.

For a Consuming turn. <sup>(The present Countess of Derby's receipt. 1820)</sup>

Take yellow bees wax and white pitch a bit  
of each about the size of a walnut; melt them  
so as to make a smoke. Let the patient be in  
the room (the smaller & closer the better) and  
walk about slowly for half an hour twice a day.  
Continue this for some time. It will generally  
make the person sick. If too much fatigued  
do it seldom, and after <sup>usage</sup> a fortnight, if <sup>then being</sup> kept off  
for a little time, repeat it again.

My brother, who gave me this in 1866, says, "The  
cures by this are almost just belief. The Countess  
in Mr. Jordan's family, <sup>in Birmingham</sup> was cured of a consumption  
by the above receipt after ~~having~~ given over, by  
I think makes it more remarkable, the man was of a  
consumptive family."



For a cut.

George Tate's child of 4 years old had his finger, just beyond nail, accidentally <sup>sawn</sup> ~~sawed~~ off. Dr. Tombs recommended an application of Rios's Balsam, and the rag to be frequently moistened with it; and that he should immediately take a <sup>strong</sup> dose of Physick. — The physick began. This child was 8 grains of Jalap, and 1 grain &  $\frac{1}{2}$  of ginger in pepper mint water, to keep off inflammation; and he did well. Had any symptom of inflammation appeared, Dr. Tombs advised the application of a poultice. —

William Aldrich, in topping the branches of an acacia tree in a garden, ran a large ~~rod~~ thorn into his hand between his fingers, & could not remove it. It touched the bone and caused him severe <sup>warm</sup> pain. Dr. Perfol the apothecary ordered some poultice of bread & milk with <sup>ground</sup> linseed oil in it; and thus drew out the thorn.



Young Mrs. Goddard of Fimdon had violent swelling  
in the lower part of her back, the size of a Turkey egg,  
which was for 3 weeks attended with great pain, &  
which at last proved to be abscesses. Mr. Morrah  
the apothecary ordered an application every two hours  
of a poultice of ground linseed made hot, and which  
at last had the desired effect, but not till after a  
week's trial; and, even after its breaking and  
discharging, he ordered the same application to be  
continued for a time. She was in great danger, but  
this cured her. See page 197 -

### For a strain

Mrs. Pisketh August 1818 -

On Mr. Millard's having a violent strain on the  
knee, by falling from a corn-rick, a cold poultice  
was <sup>recommended</sup> applied of bran and verjuice, such  
having been advised to her husband formerly by  
old Mr. Perple a Staying apothecary. - There  
being no verjuice at this time, good vinegar was  
substituted by her advice.

185  
Mucilage of Gum Arabic - D. Taylor.

Take of Gum Arabic powdered, four ounces by weight. - of boiling water half a pint. Rub the gum with the water until it is dissolved. —

To remove an obstinate obstruction in the bowels, which has succeeded when all other things have failed. — (Hemley).

Kill a chicken; pick it as quick as possible, and take out the entrails, but do not wash it, and put in the inside four ounces of manna. Put it in a saucepan with as much water as will cover it, and stew it gently till it is quite tender, and will easily fall to pieces.

A tea cup full of the liquor is to be taken <sup>warm</sup> from time to time at short intervals till it produces the desired effect. — See p. 155.

It saves time to skin instead of picking the fowl.



1186

To prevent the ill taste butter is apt to have when cows feed on turnips, cabbage, or filler leaves.

A middle sized tea cup - full of dissolved nitre is to be put into six or eight gallons of milk. At Mr. Bigby's they put a small tea spoon full of nitre in a heaped spoon full into one gallon of milk, first dissolving it in water. -

19 Receipts out of an old book of Mrs. Ashwell

(1) Solomon's Seal.

Have the root stamped & dried in wine. Drink it, & it speedily helps all broken bones; it is of an incredible virtue that way; as also being stamped and applied to the place it soon heals all wounds, and quickly takes away the black and blue marks of blows, being bruised & applied to the place. And for these I am persuaded there is not a better medicine under the sun, or as Cornelius and Reyler will have it, above the Sun. -

(2) Pellitory of Spain.

Chewed in the mouth it draws away rheum in the mouth & ash. Bruised & dried in oil it provokes sweat by unction; inwardly taken they say it helps pelvies



and other cold effects in the brain & nerves

109

(3) Knot grass.

This helps spitting of blood and bloody water, and stops all other discharges of blood, for weakness of the back and joints, and is a good diuretic. It should be boiled.

It is in its prime about the latter end of July or beginning of August; at which time being gathered, it may be kept dry all the year. — See page 96.

(4) Celandine.

Make it into an oil or ointment. It is a great preserver of the sight, and is excellent as help for sore eyes as any is. Chew the root for the tooth ache.

(5) Tenna

You may boil half an ounce of it at a time, but <sup>not</sup> too much. This is a reasonable dose for a reasonable body. Add ginger to it.

(6) Cowslips -

They strengthen the brain, senses, and the memory exceedingly, resist all diseases there, as convulsions, falling-sickness, palsy. Make them into a conserve & take the quantity of a nutmeg in a morning.

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(7) Mustard seed.

It heats, extenuates, and draws moisture from the brain. The head being shaved, and anointed with mustard, it is a good remedy for the lethargy. It helps ulcers, and hard swellings in the mouth. It helps old sores coming of cold.

Sweet Marjoram

The smelling to it is salutary in cold diseases of the brain.

(8) Plantane

A little bit of the root being cetera instantly stops pains in the head, even to admiration.

(9) Marigold leaves.

Their juice held in the mouth helps the tooth ache.

(10) Mulberry tree.

Its bark boiled in vinegar helps the tooth ache.

(11) Cypress

Its wood laid amongst cloaths preserves them from moths.



Sheeps or goats bladder being burnt and the ashes  
given inwardly helps the Diabetes. -

Also, a dead mouse dried and beaten into powder, and  
given at a time, is a great help, if you do the like  
three days together.

### 12) The juth of the sea -

It helps scabs, itches, and Leprosy; scald heads, &c.  
It cleanseth the skins, it affords diuretic relief, makes  
the skin white being rubbed with it. It helps baldness,  
and trimming decks the head with hairs.

### 13) Henbane -

It stupifies the senses, therefore should not be taken  
inwardly. outwardly applied it helps inflammation,  
and applied to the temples provokes sleep.

### 14) Salina.

The leaves mixed with salt and applied round  
the neck is good for the Croup.



1. 190

(15) Snails

Boiled snails will draw thorns out of the flesh if applied to the part. Snails with shells on their backs being first washed from the dirt. Then the shells broken, and they boiled in spring water, but not scummed at all, for the scum will sink of itself, and the water drunk for ordinary drink, is a most admirable remedy for a consumption. They should not be purged from their slime.

(See p. 40 of this m.)

(16) Rob of Elder berries.

Take of the juice of elder-berries what quantity you please, and make it thick with the help of sugar - the juice, either by itself, or ~~the~~ a quarter of its weight in sugar being added. When done, cover the jar with <sup>with</sup> paper & dipped in sweet oil. Both rob of elder-berries and of dwarf-elder are excellent for such whose bodies are inclining to dropies. They may take the quantity of a nutmeg each morning. It will gently purge the watery humours.

The best time for drying or is about the full of the moon in June. They should be dried speedily in a warm sun. They should not be beaten in powder (solid powder be requisite) till you want to use them.

(18) Rob of barberries.

Take of the juice strained, as much as you please; boil it by itself (or else by adding half a pound of sugar to each pound of juice) to the thickness of honey.

It queneth thirst, closeth the mouth of the stomach, thereby staying vomiting. It strengthens the marks weakened by ~~last~~ heat, & procures appetite. You may take a small quantity when you need.

(19) Compound syring of Coltsfoot.

Take six handfles of coltsfoot, two handfles of maidenhair, one handfel of hyssop, and two ounces of liquorice. Boil them in four pints of spring water till the fourth part is consumed; then strain it, & clarify it; to this add 3<sup>lb</sup> of sugar. Boil it to the perfect consistence of a syringe. This



192 is good for the lungs. It helps out of wine, diffi-  
culty of breathing, coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs &c.

An herb called Devils-bit, bruised & applied to  
the part is said to be a present remedy for those cold  
swellings in the neck which are vulgarly called the  
almonds of the ears.

aperient Pills.

1819

Recommended by Dr. Gibbes of Bath to J. Blip and  
by him to M<sup>r</sup>. B. -

Powdered Rhubarb

Jecumana Powdered

Barbadoes Aloes

Castile Soap

1 Scruple of each - Mix and divide them  
into 20 pills.

M. B. - 1 - 2 - or 3 pills to be taken in the  
course of the day, but only one at a time.  
The time advised for taking them is a little before  
breakfast dinner or supper.



(1820)

19

To guard against infection in visiting  
persons in the Typhus fever. Dr. For-  
bes of Salisbury advised a Chaplain  
of the Bishop of London never to go to them  
till after dinner, and to drink a pint of  
Port in the course of the day. - This was lately  
recommended - Sept. 1816

Account of Leeches, & their treatment from  
Edinburgh New Dispensatory.

Leeches are best preserved for use in a bottle half-  
filled with pure spring <sup>or river</sup> water, and covered with  
gauze or muslin. It is advisable frequently to  
change the water in which they are kept, although  
there are instances of their living many months &  
even years in the same water. Whenever the water  
becomes turbid, or foul, or gets an unpleasant smell,  
or any of the leeches die in it, it should be changed.  
They should always be kept in a moderate tempe-  
rature, about 50 degrees. They require no food. They  
apparently hasty, leeches are sometimes subject to

194 great mortality, from unknown causes. Infection  
in some cases seems evident. To avoid danger from  
this source, they should be kept in several small vessels,  
rather than in one large reservoir; and when fresh  
leeches are procured, they should always be kept by  
themselves, and their health ascertained, before they  
are added to the general stock. When they have  
gorged themselves with blood, they frequently die of  
indigestion, and cause a great mortality even a-  
mong those which have not been used. To avoid  
this danger, leeches, which have recently sucked,  
should also be kept by themselves, until they  
have recovered their usual vigour. After they  
have been used, apply salt to their heads till they  
vomit all the blood they have sucked.

Leeches change their skin frequently. At that time  
they are subject to indisposition, & will not bite.  
The removal of the old cuticle may sometimes be  
assisted by wiping them with a bit of soft linen.

X The application of leeches is sometimes at-  
tended with difficulty. When changing their skin



They will not bite, and are avers<sup>e</sup> to it in cloudy  
rainy weather, and in the evening. When kept  
out of the water some minutes before they are  
applied, and allowed to crawl on dry linen, they  
are said to bite more eagerly. The part to  
which they are to be applied should be very well  
washed, first with soap and water, and afterwards  
with water, or milk and water; When they are  
not inclined to bite, the part may be moistened  
with milk. If you wish them to quit their  
hold, sprinkle on them a little salt. A large  
Leech will draw about an ounce of blood; but the  
quantity may be much increased by bathing the  
wound with warm water, or applying over them  
sucking glasses. Sometimes it is even difficult  
to stop the bleeding: but it will always cease on ap-  
plying a little lint and continuing pressure a  
sufficient length of time." p. 159 to 161.



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From the Bath paper Dec. 1819 -  
Hens.

It is a fact well commonly known, that the reason why hens do not lay eggs in winter is want of lime to form the shell. Let them have access to wheat which contains lime, or to lime itself, and they will lay as well in winter as any other time - American paper. -

#### For the Stone

In one of Dr Benjamin Franklin's published letters he says - "As the roughness of the stone increases a little the neck of the bladder, I find that when the urine happens to be sharp, I have much pain in making water, and frequent urgency. For relief under this circumstance, I take, going to bed, the liquor of a pigeon's egg of jelly of blackberries. While I continue to do this every night I am generally easy the next day following; making water pretty freely, and with long intervals."

See p 59  
this volume

For the eyes; particularly  
when inflamed. W<sup>m</sup> K. Canningham speaks highly  
of the following application, recommended to him  
by a physician -

One tea spoonful of brandy with from four to  
six tea spoonfuls of warm water, & four or five  
grains of camphor. This to be used fre-  
quently in the course of the day. —

To make a Linseed poultice for a Corn, — <sup>W<sup>m</sup> K. C.</sup>

The basin to be made very hot — as much of the  
grain <sup>to be</sup> Linseed to put in as is required. The  
water to be quite boiling, and as much added as  
will make it of the thickness of a bread and milk  
poultice. To be put in a lump on the linen,  
it will spread itself when applied.

To be kept on two hours, or till feeling soft. Another  
applied if necessary. This never gets dry and hard  
like a bread poultice. Sep. 1804



aperient medicines - good for bile.

A dram of Senna<sup>+</sup> is a dose by itself. - If mixed with rhubarb, take half a dram of senna and seven or eight grains of rhubarb.

If rhubarb is taken alone, fifteen grains is the quantity. - If taken with four or five grains of James's powder, then add only ten grains of rhubarb; the powder to be taken in a little brown sugar, and the rhubarb to be drunk immediately afterwards. The James's powder in this case acts as a brisk purgative. The rhubarb prevents sickness or peroximation. It may be taken at going to bed. You may rise at you would have, but neither wash with, nor drink cold water, nor touch any acid. You may take any cordial with the medicine you are accustomed to, but it is not necessary. - If Senna does not gripe the bilious person, one dram of the leaves with boiling water



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poured upon them, about two table spoons full, and  
left to stand an hour, is an excellent medicine for  
that complaint. — W.<sup>m</sup> <sup>R</sup>Coningham. — Sep. 187 con-  
cerning Senna.

A person who often required aperient medicine  
has done without them since following the advice  
of an apothecary to drink a tumbler of warm  
(not very warm) water each morning about an  
hour before breakfast.

A good aperient bilious medicine —  
W.<sup>m</sup> R. Coning<sup>m</sup> June 1821 —

Two grains of calomel mixed up in brown  
sugar. Immediately after swallowing it take  
the following infusion of Senna ~~leaves~~

To make it —

Half a Dram of Senna leaves. Pour on them a small  
tea cup full of boiling water; cover it, let it stand for an  
hour, and strain it. — Drink the whole of this  
after the calomel. You may take both on going to  
bed, or if in danger of being disturbed by it, take both in  
the morning instead of at night.

Extract from a letter of the late Dr. Shaw the  
 Mathematician to Dr. Hinde -

"I was impatient to answer your letter as soon as  
 possible but could not find the artists with whom I  
 wished to confer on the subject till yesterday.  
 Painting on wood is performed both in oil and water-  
 colour, but as you mention green, I suppose the green  
 is related merely to water-colours. If so, the most  
 brilliant green that can be made is a liquid green,  
 which is prepared by adding gamboge to a transparent  
 water blue, which blue is commonly sold in the shops  
 under the name of blue stain. The exact mode  
 of making the blue I do not understand; - it is how-  
 ever undoubtedly a vibrant colour, and it is by the  
 judicious mixture of gamboge with this blue stain  
 that the lively grass-green is made. The great fault  
 of the colour is its being too thin, and I believe the best  
 way of procuring more time and small quantities, for  
 use is to mix a little of the blue stain in varnish that  
 is perfectly dry and opaque, and the remainder is  
 given somewhat more intense in colour, than to add



gamboge enough to make a very full and bright green,  
and then to let the mixture remain a day or two long-  
er till it has acquired a proper thickness. With respect  
to colors of any kind running upon the application  
of varnish, it is supposed to be owing to a mistake in  
the choice of the varnish itself, which must be absolute-  
ly the substance called Spirit-varnish, or mastic-var-  
nish; whereas if a mixture of linseed oil is used by way  
of varnish (which it seems is often the case) then the  
colors are actually in danger of running. And in  
Spirit-varnish they cannot, as will be very visible in  
spirits. I should add that it is by the addition of  
white to the blue or green that all the beautiful  
varieties of Saxen-green and sea-green of any inter-  
-ity are composed. They may also be mixed occa-  
-sionally with any other common green, as sage-green  
in a way of softening them.



## Blistering Plaster - Reese.

It must be employed in spreading this plaster, the stimulating properties of the ingredients will be destroyed. It should be only warmed at a distance from the fire, till it is sufficiently soft to spread with the spatula or thumb.

† If the speedy operation of a blister be necessary the part on which it is to be applied should be previously rubbed with an onion, or the acetate of lead. A little camphor scraped over the surface of the blister will often prevent strangury.

† The discharge and inflammation produced by blisters are extremely serviceable in internal rheumatism, and deep-seated inflammations, apoplexy, palsy, and almost all affections of the brain and diseases of the joints. "

See p. 100 - 166.

For inflammation in the part.

If the part is painfully hot after the blister is taken off, apply to it, even if the skin is off, ground linseed poultice, & keep it on two hours.

20.  
If the inflammation is not sufficiently removed  
a second time apply another. Afterwards use  
the usual healing ointment on linen.

Mrs. Coningham, who has twelve times tried this  
on herself, has invariably found great benefit  
from it, & says the having recourse to it makes  
all other & light things to her. The poultice  
does not check the discharge. — If the patient  
is bilious, it is well to take 10 or 12 grains of rhubarb  
for three consecutive mornings, and it is at  
any rate right to keep the bowels open —  
The poultice must not be made too stiff, lest  
any part of it should adhere on taking off —

See horrors in sleep — Dr. Taylor.

One pill to be taken at bed time of five  
grains of extract of hops. —

Epsom salts —

The best way of taking them is in Camomile tea.



For relaxed eyes, when the eye-lids are in-  
 tended to be open. Phipps the oculist recommend-  
 ed 1 or two spoonful of vinegar to half a pint of warm  
 ish water, some used in an eye-cup three or  
 four times a day. —

Alexander, — successor to Phipps. —

The following statement of disordered eyes was sent  
 to Alexander in May 1820 —

"For a month past about four or five every mor-  
 ning the person is waked by an acute pain in the  
 balls of both eyes attended by a total debility in  
 the eye-lids, so as not to have the power of lifting  
 them. The pain is quite agonizing — equal to the  
 tooth-ache. In about six minutes this pain begins  
 to abate upon the commencement of a violent dis-  
 charge from the eye of clear water scalding hot.  
 This discharge continues about ten minutes, the  
 pain gradually lessening, and ceasing when the  
 discharge ends. The eyes afterwards appear faintly



streaked with ~~blue~~ red, the eyelids swollen, and the edges red, as if after weeping. During the day the eyes occasionally feel hot and itch - and find relief from the application of very warm water. The complaint however does not in general prevent her from using the eyes as usual in reading and working. She has at times found comfort from applying weak brandy and water to her eyes; but a few drops of Camellian added to it disagrees with them.

Alexander advised without delay the application of four leeches upon each temple, and not to let the bleeding stop soon, but encourage and promote their bleeding freely; - and to apply warm water to the eyes several times in the day.

Only six leeches would bite, and they performed well. A good deal of blood was drawn by them and the subsequent inflammation, I was neither so much troubled, but of a good colour. The eyes were <sup>so</sup> much better, as to have a feeling of discomfort. The

colic which was much relieved in the evening night,  
and has not been felt since; and though they are  
still better, they are much less so, and there remain  
from these days after the application of the leeches  
only very slight streaks of blood in the cells of the  
eyes. They are still red. There is no longer any  
discharge of water from them in the night.  
From the visit of the leeches she had suffered no  
remission of lightness in her eyes, and they were  
-puffed by small strings in the morning. She also had  
hair removed, and she continued to have comfort  
from -puffing in of very warm water. -

On hearing the above account, Alexander desired  
her once more to apply Leeches, only two on each  
temple, and then use for some time, several times,  
in the course of each day the following eye water, -  
Extract of white Poppies, half a Dram, and eight  
ounces of Elder-flower water. -

The day before showing two last advice she had on  
return of that preparation in of the eyes, as if from  
-puffing strings, & in night severe pain came on



in the ball of the right eye, but not as very acute  
as before. The first application of Leeches, & followed  
by a leperous discharge of water than before. They  
were used & healed in the morning, when the  
four Leeches were applied to the temples under  
the ears. A great deal of blood was produced,  
far more in proportion than from the size used  
before, & of a much darker colour. The weeping  
in the eyes was considerably lessened in the suc-  
ceeding night, & she was the following morning  
able to open them more freely than  
she had done before for a long time; more so than  
after the first trial of Leeches; and since that  
time no pain in the eyes has returned in the  
night. They still at times look red. Only a  
very slight turn of blood remains in the <sup>left</sup> eye.  
She often bathes them with the prescribed eye water,  
& finds comfort from it. Since using the eye water  
she has ceased supply warm water to them, as she  
was not ordered to continue it. — She continues



208 to find much relief from the eye water —

### For warts, -

The bark of the willow tree burnt to ashes & mixed with strong vinegar and applied to the parts will remove all warts or excrescences in any part of the body. - I use a newspaper. -

### For deafness

D.<sup>r</sup> Hind remembers an old lady in Lancaster who lived in his father's parish at North Lees. I whom he had been accustomed year after year to see & deep as to be perfectly shut out from conversation. Owing thither from Oxford one day he went he to his surprise perceived her as talking away and hearing as well as any body else, & on enquiring learnt that after 10 years of deafness, he hearing was thus completely restored - i.e. by each night putting in her ear a piece of sponge - patida the size of a pea in a piece of muslin, & continuing to do so he thinks for some - six weeks.

The Throat - Mrs (coming from 1/2 0)

To cool the infant's inside give it two grains of  
shubarb, one grain of magnesia, rubbed in with  
a little soft sugar, and mixed in a small quan-  
tity of water.

For the Croup -

William Trover was cured by the application of  
a leech to his throat. An infant in this con-  
dition should be kept warm in the cradle, and  
take a pill now, and then of moist sugar and  
butter. So said good Mrs Liptrott.

Remedy for burns -

Put half a pound of camphor (broken) into a pint  
of good Rum, and keep the bottle well corked.

Apply some with a linen rag to the part affected  
and the pain will be entirely removed in five minutes.

I know this to be an ex-

cellent receipt.



To cure the stings of wasps -

Immediately apply Eau de Luce. Pour a little on the part, and rub it thoroughly in. The pain subsides in the space of a few seconds, and after a few minutes all inflammation ceases.

To make Eau de Luce -

Take spirit of wine one ounce, spirit of sal-ammoniac four ounces, oil of amber one scruple, white Castile soap 10 grains. Digest the soap & oil in the spirit of wine. Add the ammoniacum, and shake well together.

The two receipts above  
are from the Gentleman's Magazine for 1806.

For strengthening weak & aching eyes, Dr. Syng recommends a tea spoonful of brandy in half a pint of cold water.



For the eyes — Mr. Lell —

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a tea spoonful of camphorated spirit of wine  
half a pint of water.

A little of this in some warm water; shut a  
table spoonful of the spirit in about four or  
five ounces of warm water. —

Mr. Pedrell's receipt for the Jaundice —

Take a bit of Castile Soap the size of a  
middling walnut; scrape it, and add  
to it six penny worth of Saffron. Put all  
into a pretty large apple the core being  
taken out for that purpose. Roast it gently  
together. Take the rind off, and mix the  
remainder all together. Divide it in three  
parts. Let the patient take one at night,  
the second in the morning, and the third  
the next night, keeping himself warm. After

Three or four days repeat it in the like manner till the patient is better. —

For The Jaundice — The Bovenstock medicine. Mrs. Hind mentioned the great utility of this to me in 1821, saying her Father tried all other remedies in vain for severe jaundice & ~~death~~, and that this effected a speedy cure.

It is to be procured at Alresford (pronounced ~~awlsford~~) in Hampshire, by applying to the Proprietors, but only for prompt payment. If a letter is sent by the Post for the medicine to be delivered, he must pay for what is asked for. Not less than two pints should be ordered.

A small wine glass full is to be taken twice a day; — about half way between breakfast & dinner, and dinner and supper. To be taken till the cure is effected. Generally a pint succeeds, but as much as can be needed in any case. The first glass



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may give a bad pain in the stomach. It turns  
the skin still of a deeper yellow, and afterwards  
clears it, and renews appetite, strength &c.

### For the Dropsy

About a quart of a pint of the juice of the  
blackberry to be taken three or five mor-  
nings. In several instances it is said to have  
cured inveterate dropsies.

### For burns and bruises

Apply Lily leaves which have been infused  
in oil — It is said to be a healing balm in such  
complaints.

### For Flatulence — Bala

15, 20, or 30 drops of a decoction of citriol to be taken  
three or four a day in a glass of water. It re-  
solves wind, and strengthens the stomach, and  
promotes digestion. When the stomach is <sup>at all</sup> empty  
eat some dry biscuit, which is good for all com-  
plaints of the stomach arising from wind.  
Wash the mouth after taking citriol.



For the Croup. Mrs Liptrott.

An infant in that complaint was ordered to be kept warm in the cradle and to take a pill now & then of moist sugar and butter. —

William Tron was cured of the Croup by the application of a Leech to the throat.

For the Thrush. Mrs. Coningham.

To cool the inside of an infant in the Thrush, give it two grains of rhubarb, one grain of myrror, rubbed in with a little soft sugar, and mixed with a small quantity of water. —

A cooling gargle for an inflamed throat or mouth. Mrs Richardson.

Boiling water poured on sliced turnips. (over it. When cold strain it and sweeten with honey)

For a Cough

A teaspoonful of sweet spirit of nitre in two teaspoonfuls of syrup of Squirrels, put into a vessel a wine glass of warm water.

For a cough - Lady Bellinham.

213

Two grains of green powder all mixed up in a little honey or soft sugar. -

For a broken skin. A sure cure.

Take the shell off a raw egg, & apply the inward skin on the side next the white of the egg to the hurt part. Do nothing else - It cures, and will sometimes adhere for many months.

Mr. Wells of Christ Church and two of his family were at different times cured by this application.

Spanish liquorice Infusion - Bucken.

for recent colds, coughs, and obstructions of the breast.

Take of Spanish juice cut in small pieces one ounce, salt of tartar three drachms. Infuse in a quart of boiling water for a night. To the strained liquor add one ounce and a half of syrup of poppies.

A teaspoonful of this may be taken with Sarsaparilla three or four times a day.

Infusion for the Spleen. Bucken

Take of horse-radish root shaved, mustard seed bruised, each



four ounces; outer rind of Seville orange peel one ounce.  
Infuse them in two quarts of boiling water in a close covered  
vessel for twenty four hours.

In paralytic complaints a tea-cupful of this warm stimu-  
lating medicine may be taken three or four times a day.  
It excites the action of the solid, proves diuretic and, if the  
patient be kept warm, promotes perspiration.

#### Cordial Julep - Buchan.

Take of simple cinnamon water four ounces, Jamaica pep-  
per-mint water two ounces; volatile aromatic spirit, and cor-  
pound spirit of Lavender, of each two drachms; syrup of  
orange-peel one ounce. Mix them.

This is given in the dose of two spoonfuls three or four times  
a day in disorders accompanied with great weakness and  
depression of spirits.

#### Expectorating Julep - Buchan.

Take of the camboir of gum camboir six ounces; sy-  
rup of squills two ounces. Mix them.

In coughs, asthma, and obstruction of the lungs, two or  
three spoonfuls of this julep may be taken every three or  
four hours.

In Typhus fever there must be no fumigations used, - but  
there must be free ventilation.



Feb 7 1822. For a hoarseness. (Mr. Henry Standen's recipe)  
Oil of Aniseed and Balsam of Sulphur - They are  
to be bought ready mixed at a Druggists. Take  
20 Drops on moist sugar 2 or 3 times in 24 hours -  
(that is 3 times a day) - It will relieve in an hour.  
Three pennyworth will purchase a cure.

For burns and scalds - Mr. Henry  
Two tea spoonfulls of Extract of Saturn to half  
a pint of rain water (boiled and let to stand till  
cold) - If the skin is not broken, mix some of  
this with oatmeal to make a poultice about half  
an inch thick, and apply it to the part between  
two cloths. If the skin is broken the poultice  
must be only of oatmeal and plain water. In  
either case they must be renewed two or three  
times in twenty four hours, and opening me-  
dicine must ~~be taken~~ on no account be o-  
mitted. —

For The Quinsey  
Put a bit of Salt Pencil into the mouth  
and swallow it as it melts.

See ps. 228 226  
242, v 736

On the rupture of a blood vessel.

In Irish Slates scraped fine. What will cure on a  
shilling must be taken as soon as possible in  
a glass of wine.

In the autumn of 1820 J. J. Jones of the Trinity  
at Melrose told me this had been strongly recom-  
mended to his sister in law in case it should be required  
by her husband who was about to die, & gave full  
detail.

Mrs. Jones's excellent eye-water.

Get a large new earthen pot. Measure out  
my gallons it holds, and get as many ounces  
of white vitriol ~~well~~ powdered in this pot hold 40  
lbs. Have ready a great quantity of snow. Take  
by measure 1/2 pint out of the middle of a heap of snow  
put some snow into the pot, then shake a little of  
the powdered vitriol, then more snow and repeat so  
before. Press it down hard till the pot is full. Then  
cover it over with a cloth over it, and set it down it will not freeze. Let  
it stand till the snow is all melted; then strain  
the liquid through clean cloths, <sup>filter it.</sup> so will keep some  
time. If the eyes are inflamed put half a tea spoon  
full of it into the eye that had been laid to a tea spoon



of the eye water. If it is found to agree, you may con-  
tinue it by tea. Apply it with a linen rag two or  
three times a day.

For scurvy in the legs.

Two or three coats of Turpentine wax softened  
and laid on with a shaving brush. It must dry  
on and be left on. This was highly spoken of by  
a person who had derived much benefit from it.

Cooking any dissolved part with soft soap & using  
a sponge for the purpose is also said to be very  
effective.

For spasmodic complaints. R. Kinkaid's.

Vin. Cit. 30 drops. Tincture of Castor 30 drops.  
Spirit of Camellia 30 drops. Mix these ingredi-  
ents which compose one draught. To be taken  
as soon as required. If taken when the fit is coming  
-prevented, it sometimes cures them. These  
should be put on five hours interval if necessary.  
R. Kinkaid's.

For a cough - R. Kinkaid's

A tea composed of sweet spirit of nitre - 20 drops



21210

For antimony wine in a pint glass 8. rated in pint.  
Int. bed. It may be taken in the day also if the cough  
is very troublesome.

In

-le For a consumption - In. Rindside.

In From three to six ounces of cold water in a pint of  
p. milk has reduced to half a pint. Strain it. Take  
half of it in the morning fasting. The remainder may  
be taken in the course of the day. -

-21

For a ven.

Take grains of hard orange every night and morning  
of nuts in a glass and put under the tongue. The  
head to be kept constantly wet with strong wine.

le

To catch caterpillars

Pieces of cotton put in every hole near their haunts.  
In the night the caterpillars fly to them for shelter, &  
so are caught.

-le

Lumbago.

Henry Deane said she was cured of lumbago by a piece  
of hot dry dust, (the size of the spot in pain,) put in  
between and applied to the part. The cure is very surprising  
-ing how soon it cures her. This sometimes runs out  
ash.

To keep boys and lackeys <sup>fire guards</sup> ~~clean~~. 241  
The boys must be rubbed with leather; and if they  
are tarnished a little rotten stone or whiting.  
The lackeys require no cleaning whatever unless  
they should get very dirty by any thing being spilled  
on them. In that case a little soap and water is  
the best thing to use. — The advice of Daines  
of him or boys and fire guards.

For rheumatism of the foot.

Guaiaicum powder one dram. Rhubarb in pow-  
-der a quarter of an ounce. Cream of Tartar one  
ounce. Flavour of Saffron two ounces. Honey clar-  
-ified one pound. All mixing powdered. An equal  
quantity of powdered ginger; All to be well mixed to-  
-gether. A large tea spoonfull to be taken night and  
morning, and persevere in till the whole quantity  
is taken. If found very active it may sometimes be  
omitted in the morning. This is all very long to  
-give it is taken. Lady Bellingham, who commends  
-this to me said in her letter — "Had you a



medy for gout and rheumatism called the Chelva  
 penicillone. Lord Chelham takes it with great success.  
 It does not sear. There are various receipts handed  
 down as the medicine, but I am told they are not ge-  
 nuine. The real one was bought from a Chelva per-  
 sioner by Lord Anson who gave it to an apothecary  
 who sells it, and I send you <sup>one of the</sup> ~~the~~ receipts gi-  
 ven me." P.S. "I am told the Chelva penicillone  
 is also good for longish gout."

### On Calculous complaints.

From a letter of a physician at Bath - Dr George  
 Gifford - to T. Sturt - February the 15<sup>th</sup> 1822 -

"I believe we direct our attention at present more  
 to the prevention of calculous complaint than was  
 the former practice. The alkalies Magnesia and  
 Potash, still hold their ground in allaying and re-  
 moving the symptoms of gravel, at least of some  
 species of it. We often reason in this way, - we  
 suppose that these disorders arise from a certain state  
 of the stomach and that indigestion is the cause of

those changes which take place in the urinary secretion, and that if we can succeed in altering the action of the digestive organs we bring about such a state of the secretions as do not involve the disorganizing action. For this purpose we give a pill at meals consisting of

One grain of Spearmint

One grain of powder of dry Lignill

One grain of Albas

and one of ~~or~~ some warm Stimulant, as

Cayenne pepper. This pill taken at breakfast and at dinner with the food will sometimes produce such an alteration of the digestion as that morbid results which have usually succeeded have been suspended.

The acid of the stomach has thereby been prevented and the whole train of consequences of acid, amongst which nephritic complaints have been the most conspicuous, has been checked and stopped. It is however a useless practice to neutralize the acid by alkalis and magnesia &c; but you must be that all the absorbent water and all the medicine



22  
This does only act in removing the effect and not in  
any attack of the cause. The long use of salts  
lies certainly injure the stomach.  
All those things which promote health and improve  
digestion are proper in averting the disorders of the  
stomach and their consequences. Thus air, exercise,  
keeping the body moderately open, Tonics to strengthen  
the stomach and the digestive pills above al-  
luded to are the means we now recommend to  
correct the errors of the digestive organs."

The above pill has proved very salutary to those  
who are troubled with acidity or indigestion, or with a  
failure of regular evacuations, although free from any  
disposition to store or guard.

From D. Hind to a friend

1822.

"I send you the prescription I mentioned to you, & which was sent to me by a person whom I happened to meet in a coach last year - a Mr. Froughton, the proprietor of a very curious ancient mansion called Lady Place at Shirley near Marlow. He told me of his having at one time been subject to very alarming seizures which those about him at first conceived to be apoplectic, but that he had happily met with a physician whose advice had enabled him effectually to ward them off. They arose, it seems, from indigestion; and whenever he finds any reason to apprehend their approach, he has recourse to the following remedy, which he considers as invaluable, and which he never omits to omit taking with him on his journeys. This is

R

Pulv. Glycyrrh. ℥iiss

Soda Subcarbon. ℥iiss

Pulv. Camphor. ℥ii

— Rhei — — — — —

Pour on the above powders a wine bottle of boiling water



cover it up close for an hour, then strain. It can be taken an hour after dinner and it goes to bed, and at any time when the stomach is oppressed with food, wind, or acidity.

### Quinsey

When there is any symptom of approaching Quinsey Mr. Kelown of Seven Oaks recommends the frequent gargling of the throat with brandy.

see p 217 - & 236. & 42

Recommended by Mr. Scott of Bromley to a very nervous person.

"When you have any confused or uncomfortable feelings take a wine glass of what is to be prepared as follows — On one ounce of hops pour a pint of boiling water. Let it be covered, and stand till it is cold. Strain it and bottle it."

Do not make it in a larger quantity, as it will keep but a very few days.

### For Blights

Save the water in which potatoes are boiled, and when cold wash the tree with it. A brush is the best thing for the purpose. The alteration in the appearance of the tree in a few hours is astonishing.

Blackberry or Bramble-leaf.

" For ring worms or ulcers in the leg.

Pound the leaves and apply them, and in a short time it is said it will remove either malady.

For Dropsy

" Boe. have affirmed that the roots of the Bramble taken out of the earth in February or March, and boiled with honey, are an excellent remedy against the dropsy." From Phillips "Pomarium Britannicum"

The following is from the same book

To take off the toughness of fresh killed poultry and joints of meat.

"It is a curious fact, that fresh killed venison, or any other animal food, being hung up in a figure for a single night, will become so tender, and ready for eating, as if kept for many days or weeks in the common manner. A gentleman, who lately made this experiment, exposed not that a ham of venison which had lately been killed, was hung



up in a fig-tree when the leaves were on, at about 10  
o'clock at night, and was removed before sunrise  
the next morning, when it was found in a perfect  
state for cooking; and he adds, that in a few hours  
more it would have been in a state of putrefaction.

To preserve fillets they should be gathered quite ripe,  
and lie for some time on the floor of a room where  
the sun can get in to dry them sufficiently. --

#### Asthma.

In Phillips's book in treating of the Quince Leverage,  
"Quinces grow in such abundance in some parts  
of the Weald of Sussex, as to enable private families  
to make quince-wine in quantities from one to  
200 gallons in a season. It is an agreeable ~~sweet~~  
wine, that improves much by keeping, and is greatly  
esteemed by asthmatic persons. A gentleman residing  
at Horsham in Sussex assured me that he was not  
only relieved in an asthmatic complaint of long  
standing, but completely restored to his health by the  
use of this wine, which was made after the following

Lime wine.

Put large quinces in quarters, and core them, and the seeds give the wine an unpleasant flavor; grind them in the same manner as apples for cider, and put to every gallon of pummis a gallon of water; let it stand a day or two, then strain it off. Should the pummis smell very strong of the fruit, it will bear a little more water and to every gallon put three pounds and a quarter of brown sugar; turn it and stop it quite close in the following month; rack it off, cleanse the cask from the sediment, and put it back as a wine; and in the second year bottle it off.

"If fruit-trees, flowering shrubs, corn, or other vegetables be strewed with the green leaves of the elder branches, insects will not attack them. An infusion of these leaves in water is good to sprinkle over rose hedges and other flowers subject to blights and the devastation of caterpillars." Phillips.



For obstinate costiveness

Take green walnuts, in the proper state for pickling, and boil them till tender; take them out, and stick a piece of lemon-peel to every nut; and to every fifth one, a clove and a small piece of mace. To every pound of nuts add one pound of moist sugar, with water enough to make a good syrup; put in the nuts, and simmer them till the syrup is thick, and let them stand ten days; then clarify half the above quantity of sugar, and boil as before; and when cold, cover them close & use. By keeping, the syrup will shrink, so that after a year or two a little more syrup will require to be added.

The taking a small quantity of the above will afford relief. See page 36.

Rheumatism. — 1822.

Mr. Walter Birch recommends the application of "Rheumatic plaster, made in London by Quaker" to be heard of at medicine shops. It is a very cheap purchase.

Mr. South of <sup>1822</sup>Bromley advised me to take a  
wine glass of the following infusion whenever  
I felt any confused or uncomfortable nervous  
sensations.

Pour a pint of boiling water on one ounce of gout  
Hops. Let it stand till cold. Then strain it  
and bottle it. It soon spoils. — J. 1822.

*Pil. doulouseua*

From Mr. Bullock 1822

A Surgeon at Godalming has found the follow-  
ing pilules very useful in this complaint.

One third extract of Belladonna; two thirds of common  
diaphoretic or diastrophon pilules. —

For gall stones, and for bilious complaints.

From Mr. Bullock.

The following prescription was given by a foreign  
Physician, and has been approved by some of the most  
eminent in England as the most effectual of all other  
for bilious complaints of all kinds, even when they  
- mount to gall stones. It does one ounce and



2  
p. 1-2. 4. mastic half an ounce. Boil these ingredients  
separately; mix them with a sufficient quantity of  
syrup of wormwood to make into a paste. Put three  
grains in a pill. Great care must be taken to prepare  
the aloes properly in a strong lincture of liquorice.  
Take one or two of these pills every day before you  
breakfast, but never on an empty stomach. They  
are designed to digest with the food. Continue the use  
of them three months or longer.

Memorandum. Though the original recipe says, three  
months, the lady who gave it me in 1772, and had been  
entirely cured of a complaint arising from Bile, which  
she had eight years, and for which she had been given over  
by the Faculty, took them a whole year; and I took them  
myself daily during a space of three years, and have  
since in the space of ten years had the least re-  
lapse of the gall stones, by which I had suffered the great-  
est agony previous to my trying this remedy, which  
I consider as invaluable. Mr. Bullock says, a  
gentleman, a stranger to my friend Mr. Thomas, who  
heard of his sufferings, sent the above account to him,  
I have it in print. It is commonly circulated at Dublin, and  
Gills and Harris, Chemists there, sell it in a small

2000 boxes in a year. <sup>231</sup> ~~large~~ <sup>size</sup> ~~costs over~~ <sup>costs over</sup> shilling.

### For an Ague.

I had several violent fits of an ague, but bathing  
my legs in milk up to the knees, made as hot as  
I could endure it, and sitting in it in a deep  
churn or vessel covered with blankets, and drinking  
Carduus populi, then going to bed and sweating, I  
not only missed the expected fit, but had no more,  
only continued well.

From Evelyn's Diary. vol 1 p 507

On Decays from one of Evelyn's Letters

'It is certain that we live more accurately when we  
let our mountains a little open, than when we keep them  
shut; and I have heard of a dumb gentleman in England  
who was taught to speak, and ~~consequently~~ therefore  
certainly taught to hear in some degree, by apply-  
ing the head of a Brass-bell hard against his belly  
and striking upon the strings with the bow: you may  
recollect the late effect of the drum extending the  
lyngnamum of a deaf person, to great improvement.



of his hearing, so long as that was beaten upon: and I  
could at present name a friend of mine, who thought  
he exceedingly thick of hearing, by by applying a straight  
stick of what length would, provided it touch the instrumen-  
ment, and his ear does perfectly, and with great pleas-  
ure hear every tune that is played."

Vol 2. p. 240

### Sciatica -

Decr. 1822. Lord Egremont has lately been cured  
of severe Sciatica by very extraordinary means. Mr.  
Martin, a Surgeon of Wrotham, with a sharp instrument  
punctured the hip, about half an inch deep. This  
completely relieved him, a second puncture after  
a little pain was made near the knee, and after another  
pause - as there was still some little pain remaining -  
a third puncture was made still lower upon the leg,  
which effectually removed the complaint. No blood, no  
wound, no pain is produced by these punctures.

Lady Russell previously was punctured in the shoulder  
for rheumatism in the arm, and thereby encour-  
aged her Father to submit to this treatment, which is  
said to be borrowed from the practice either of India or China. -

Gargle for a Sore throat -  
W. Kim Leslie

One wine glass of brandy, two of vinegar, half a pint of water. Mix them, and use the mixture as a gargle for a sore throat. — To guard against a sore ~~throat~~ throat with them who are subject to it use this gargle in the morning. —

A strong cement for joining wood, paper, parchment, and ornamental China — Millard.

For making it very strong, have a phial three ~~parts~~ parts full of the powder of gum arabic, and fill it up with vinegar. — It is not proof against hot water; therefore for China Vancouver cement is preferable. When you use Vancouver's, put a little into the bottom of a tea cup & drop upon it boiling hot water. Beat it up one way, and do not cease till it becomes a thick paste. Some one should keep beating on while another is employed in joining.



the China. If they stop it turns to water.

### An aperient - Millers

To this I added powder and one third of Sal. Po-  
-lychrich. It must be perfectly well mixed.  
Taken as an aperient, a full teaspoonful in  
half a wine glass of warm water at bed time;  
but if taken as a stomachic - half a small  
teaspoonful half an hour before dinner.

For Laimsey - N<sup>o</sup> York.

Apply a poultice of Onions. Sep 1217, V 236, 1242

To strengthen the gums, and for the tooth ache  
a mixture of Tincture of myrrh and ginseng is recom-  
-mended to be used in a little warm water for the gums.  
For the tooth ache without diluting. A little Laudanum  
may be applied with it for the tooth ache, or a lump  
of camphor. For tooth ache - N<sup>o</sup> 1242.

Soft soap, as much as will lie on the thumb-nail put  
on a bit of rag or leather, to be applied behind the ear as go-  
-ing to bed, with a handkerchief bound over it, will raise a small  
blister, and remove the tooth ache.

Preventions of fire. — from The Pioneer 257

M. Cadet Dava, considering that fire in dwelling houses  
begin, in very numerous instances, in the chimney, and  
that means cannot always be applied in time to extinguish  
the fire at its commencement, turned his thoughts to the discovery  
of some method for effecting this purpose. He reflected  
that combustion cannot be carried on without the presence  
of vital air, and consequently if the air in a chimney can  
be rendered noxious, the fire must go out. This ob-  
ject he obtained by the simple means of throwing flowers of sul-  
phur on the fire in the grate, the noxious exhalation  
which extinguished the fire, as it would asphyxiate any living crea-  
ture. A Roman nobleman has not only repeated this experi-  
ment with entire success, but, being desirous of ascertaining  
whether an ignited body suspended in the chimney would  
be extinguished in the same manner, he caused a paper to be  
suspended in a chimney, nearly at the summit, and set one  
fire. Though by its situation it was nearly in contact with the ex-  
hausted air, the flames were instantaneously extinguished  
by throwing a handful of flowers of sulphur on the coals below.

Excerpt from The Literary Gazette  
for March 1823.

For a chimney on fire.

Throw flowers of sulphur into the grate.



a fine strengthener - Miss Langton

Take some thin slices of veal and beef without fat. Cut some brown thin, in slices also. Have these things put in a jar. Add salt, a little grated bread &c to your taste. Cover the jar close down, and have it put <sup>on the fire</sup> into a large sampan of water, or in an oven for some hours. If the person is afraid of its being too strong, two or three large sponges of water may be put into the jar.

Against drowsiness in the day -

From a letter of Lady Bellingham in 1823

"A nephew of Sir William's is tormented by sleepiness from the moment and often before dinner is ended, and it is in vain to oppose it; no occupation, no company has any effect upon him; but by chance he discovered a remedy, which is drinking a dish of very strong Coffee in the middle of the day."

to remove any thing lodged in the eye. 283

"I was one morning preparing some tools to work at my Statue of Perseus; a little bit of steel flew into my right eye, and entered so far into the pupil that it was impossible to get it out, so that I was in very great danger of losing that eye. Several days after I sent for Maestro Raffaello de Pili, a surgeon, who took two live pigeons, and making me lie upon my back, with a little knife opened a vein in each of their wings, so that the blood ran into my eye, and I was thereby greatly relieved. In the space of two days the bit of steel issued from my eye, and I found that I had received considerable ease and in a great measure recovered my sight."

Memours of Benvenuto Cellini  
Vol 2. p. 284.

For the eyes then inflamed or relaxed, successfully tried by the Churston family.  
Instead of bathing them with hot water, use very warm camomile tea.



## Remedy for Chilblains.

A raw Turnip pared and sliced; sprinkled with salt between each slice, and piled up in a plate. Put the juice which runs out into a bottle for use. On the first appearance of chilblains, rub the part with the juice before the fire, night and morning, or oftener if required. — If it can be kept on, a piece of soft chamois leather preserves the skin from chafing with the stocking. —

To correct hard, stale or sour beer.

Put 15 or 20 drops of Soda in a glass of it.

To prevent horses suffering from flies.

If they are rubbed down in the morning with ches-  
nut or elm leaves, <sup>or elder leaves</sup> they will not be troubled with them the rest of the day.

For a bruise — Dr. Whitecomb

Take tea spoonfuls of Goulard to a quart of water. Rain or snow water is preferable. A poultice of bread and milk to be kept on three hours. After wards the bruised part must be kept warm.

Recipe for the tooth ache — From the news paper —  
A sheet of white paper burned in a clean white plate, will produce a yellowish oil, which oil is to be soaked up by a

small piece of clean cotton, and placed in or on the tooth <sup>241</sup> affected for 12 or 15 minutes. In the most distressing cases it has been known to give immediate relief; one person for more than three months had been almost always tormented by the pain; when, by applying the oil of paper, she had immediate relief. —

An effectual Fly vater, which is perfectly harmless to any other creature.

To 2 drachms of extract of quinine put half a pint of boiling water; when dissolved, add brown sugar or treacle to make it very sweet, and set it in shallow plates or saucers, when the flies will eat greedily. —

For the gravel. —

A quarter of an ounce of cream of tartar, half an ounce of Castile soap, forty drops of Turpentine, one nutmeg, made in pills the size of pease.

Take three of these pills night and morning for three days, and miss three days. —

For a sore throat

Frisch's balsam or brandy on a lump of sugar. —

Sometimes dipping a lump of Lil Bull in the mouth will prove very serviceable.



For a quinsy - Mr. Birch -

At once apply a blister to the throat.

1823 - Eye sight affected by the digestion.

Mr. Vere Monro had suffered in a very severe and alarming degree in his eyes, and had in vain applied to Alexander. He at length consulted Abernethy, who instantly pronounced that the stomach was the cause. He directed that he should eat only four ounces of solid food at a time, and not drink any thing till three hours afterwards. He left him at liberty as to the kind of food, and also as to the kind of liquid, but only insisted that they should be kept many hours apart. He breakfasted on meat and bread, and after the prescribed pause of three hours drank either porter or milk. Of course at dinner the same abstinence from liquid and the same moderation in the quantity of solid, was to be observed. He strictly adhered to these directions, and with the most complete success. His eyes were perfectly recovered. If at any time he finds any return of the complaint, by returning to this regimen he is sure to have it removed. Abernethy at the same time administered his favourite blue pill.

For one that gives such a chill in  
the breast. Mrs. L. Coughlin.

If Susan Miller says from taking cold in her breast  
I advise her putting a linseed meal poultice upon  
the first approach of such an evil again, and af-  
terwards put on a piece of flannel till the chill is  
entirely removed. Cold causes lumps which the poultice  
dissipates by causing the milk to flow freely,  
and even spontaneously."

Warm ~~hot~~ water to the feet & legs.

When used for the health let three table spoon-  
fuls of flour of mustard be put into the bucket  
of warm water.

For a cut or wound

The leaves of the common mallow <sup>any of these</sup> boiled till quite soft  
applied to a cut or wound will stick like a plaster.  
In many old cases they have been known to come off in  
scales, and the wound has been healed; but if it is  
not quite well, fresh ones may be applied. The liquor  
in which the leaves have been boiled makes a good preser-  
vation.



To whiteen Linen. —

A quart of skim'd milk, as much more of tartar as will hold upon a shilling. Let your linen lay in it a fortnight, & let it be well covered.

Mustard Whey

For Palsy, nervous fevers, chronic rheumatism, dropsy, &c.

To the EDITOR of the GENERAL EVENING POST.

SIR,

January 5, 1820.

IN THE GENERAL EVENING POST of the 1st inst.

I observe an account of the efficacy of mustard whey, in a case of a paralytic attack followed by two fevers; and also saying, "We should be glad if we could tell our Readers what mustard whey is, and how it is made."—

I send you the following, extracted from *The Domestic Medicine*, by W. Buchan, M.D. eighth edition, page 764.

"Take milk and water, of each a pint, bruised mustard seed an ounce and a half; boil them together until the curd is perfectly separated, then strain the whey through a cloth. The dose is an ordinary tea-cup full, four or five times a day. This is the most elegant and efficacious method of exhibiting mustard; it warms and invigorates the habit, and promotes the different secretions; in the low state produced by nervous fevers, it will supply the place of wine; is also of great use in the chronic rheumatism, palsy, dropsy, &c. The addition of a little sugar will render it more agreeable."—I remain, Sir, respectfully, your's, T. W.

For deafness — hot? York —

Try some fine cast in an oven after the bread is taken out. Then roll it to make it as fine as powder. Put a pinch of it in the ear, and add some of spring water. Let this be repeated several times. Put some dry leaves in warm water and lay some of them over the hollow of the ears.

Cansthes exploded.

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From a letter of W. Bullork's - July, 1825

"Mrs. Frankland, in consequence of a burn, endured for five months great suffering from the application of cansthes &c, all to no purpose, or rather to a bad one; for they only retarded the cure. A friend of her's, who knew how much she suffered daily from this treatment, consulted Copeland, a very eminent Surgeon in London, who had seen Mrs. F. in the first stage of her illness; and Copeland expressed the ~~to~~ utmost surprise that, in these days, any man should resort to cansthes &c. They are completely exploded, and with them the doctrine of proud flesh. Nature must go her own way. Sometimes the wound heals with a scar, which cannot be avoided. The sound flesh, if I am not destroyed Mrs. F. rightly, will cover the flesh. I am sure she recommended only the simplest ointment or ointment. Some thing that seemed for a while to answer failed entirely at last. —

Gum Arabic - M<sup>rs</sup> Dixon

Dissolve gum arabic in double distilled apothecaries vinegar. It is an excellent gum water.



## Terephala -

Mr. J. B. Borden speaks highly of the following receipt for broken  
used with great success for many years by Mr. Jones of Nayland.

Tincture of Iodine from 20 to 30 drops twice a day in barley  
water; and, in case of any broken skin, the Iodine ointment  
to be applied to the sores night and morning. In case of swell-  
ings not broken, it would be advisable to apply leeches one or  
twice before taking the medicine. This tincture and ointment  
is to be had at the medical Hall 171 Piccadilly.

## Liver complaint.

The present Lord Seignemore had been accustomed for years  
to take Colman for this malady; but at last found that suc-  
cessing the pot half an hour morning and evening was an  
effective substitute; and by doing this he no longer required  
medicine.

## For the internal Piles - Mr. Birch.

Half an ounce of spermacein, 60 drops of Lassarage  
or vinegar mixed all together. This ointment is to be  
applied frequently. It is desirable to have it made up  
at the apothecary's. Take a teaspoonful of milk &

swallow in milk or water morning and evening. It  
may be used for a day or two to take it only in the even-  
ing. It is intended to keep the bowels gently open.

247  
Epilepsy -

Miss Dent earnestly recommends the following ~~large~~  
antispasmodic drops, to be taken whenever there is any  
symptom of an approaching attack. She says her  
niece, Miss Goring, who had for years been subject to  
very strong epileptic fits, has been so effectually re-  
lieved by the use of them as to have had no return  
of the complaint for the last nine years; and that  
in fact she never knew it fail in any instance.

One remarkable case of its efficacy is that of a carpenter  
(<sup>Hinge</sup> ~~Whose~~) of Washington, who tells Dr. Ward that from the age  
of fifteen he was for seven and thirty years most se-  
verely afflicted with very frequent and very severe at-  
tacks of epilepsy, so as to require four or five people  
to hold him, till Miss Dea Dent, happening to be ac-  
quainted with his state five years ago, supplied him  
with this remedy; by the occasional use of which  
he has during that time entirely escaped them. If  
at any time he perceives any symptom of their ap-  
proach - any giddiness, confusion, or dizziness, or any



rising in the stomach (~~that~~ <sup>on</sup> his <sup>expulsion</sup>) he takes a tea spoonful of these drops in a table spoonful of water. He then goes to sleep at night in security and confidence, whereas formerly he was always in dread of an attack. Miss Dent says she always gave the drops to her niece after the fit had left her as well as while it was upon her, as it always animated and relieved her. She speaks of them as perfectly harmless. Her brother being a physician, I conclude that her opinions on this subject have his sanction.

### Antispasmodic Drops.

℞. Sp. Oler. Sulph.

— Ammon. Anom. a ʒij

℞. Spi ʒss. Aqua ʒj Mice  
℞. gutta pro spasm.

To be kept in a cool place, well corked, and to be shaken when used. The dose is a tea spoonful of the drops in a table spoonful of water.

P. S. V. James Johnson says that the cases in which this was serviceable were hysterical not epileptic. He says that it is the character of true epilepsy to be preceded by no notice whatever

W. Davis the Superior directions for the life.

1 ——— Bugs

Epsom salts put into warm water — Use a  
sponge at going to bed dipped in this, and  
sponge yourself all over —

Cholera Morbus.

<sup>a</sup> In the most dangerous kind of Cholera morbus, or  
the Blue Stomach (says Dr. Anselie) I have found  
magnesia to be a sovereign remedy: answering even  
better than the strongest alkaline medicines, potash,  
soda, or lime-water. I generally gave about two  
drachms and a half of the subcarbonate of magne-  
sia, in tepid water, for a dose, which usually is suf-  
ficient to stop the purging & vomiting, and allay  
the distressing cramps, by neutralizing the acid which  
caused them. With magnesia alone, simple,  
as it seems, I have saved the lives of hundreds.  
Dr. Anselie attributes its frequent failure to the ac-  
cumbance of its being generally given in milk. —

To prevent infection from

The Typhus fever.

Take six drachms of powdered salt petre; mix them in  
a tuncup; by adding one drachm of the oil of lime



The cups to be placed during the preparation on a hot  
cath or plate of iron, and the mixture to be stirred with  
a tobacco-pipe. The cups to be placed in different parts  
of the sick-room, that it may be thoroughly filled with  
the evaporation. all steel furniture must be removed  
to prevent its getting rusty. D.<sup>r</sup> J. C. Smith obtained  
5000 from Parliament for the above recipe. —

From a Bath paper - 1826.

An infallible remedy for the tooth-ach.

Take some lint, which put in a quill and place it  
in the tube of a tobacco pipe prior to its being smoked,  
after which apply that part of the lint nearest the  
tube to the cavity of the tooth, where it remains some  
considerable time. It will immediately abate the most in-  
tolerant pain, and the full efficacy of it will be best known  
by the test of experience."

Artificial teeth -- 1825 --

A lady lately gave the following account.

"Mr. Delafons, ~~has~~ Dentist, in George St. Hanover Square  
is considered particularly clever with regard to artificial teeth.  
He seems to make no difficulty in putting in front teeth  
in cases where there are no back ones left, — either in the  
upper or lower jaw, or both. This is managed by means of —  
a gold elastic spring, which moves with the mouth, leaving

the teeth firm. — This at first may be a little unpleasant, but in a few days the inconvenience would cease. If one might judge from the number he had in hand, then I should think, one should suppose them to be ~~a~~ much in use. He would do nothing without seeing the person for a few days, and taking a model of the mouth in plaster of Paris. A set of these, upper and lower, could not be less than 25 guineas." — Another lady, on hearing the above account, said "I have an acquaintance who has spoken to me of these artificial teeth from experience. She had no teeth to fasten any thing to in her upper jaw, and then artificial springs <sup>teeth with</sup> ~~teeth with~~ succeeded, & after a few days she felt them as natural to her mouth as any of her own. She died within the day they were fastened in on the Dentist wished that living to see them again."

#### CONSOLATION TO THE TREMULOUS WRITER.

**THE PUBLIC** may look to this most singular and unique invention with confidence, as an inestimable source of comfort to those who experience any difficulties in the command of the pen, occasioned by tremor or nervous affections, heat of climate, agitation of spirits, excess or over exertion, weakness from age, injury of the thumb or fingers by sprain or otherwise, even to the loss of part. This happy relief exists in a little INSTRUMENT, the appearance of which, when in use, escapes observation, is capable of giving firmness, confidence, and freedom, and cannot fail to assist the declining powers of a good penman, and would materially improve the performance of a bad one. It is honoured by the patronage and recommendation of Sir Astley Cooper, and other highly respectable professional gentlemen. A few minutes' practice will prove its efficacy, and it has this advantage over all medicine, its power increases by use, and one prescription will last for life. Made in elastic gold, price 25s. each. Sold by T. Tucker, 269, corner of the Strand, opposite the Crown and Anchor Tavern.



For a Cough - Mrs. Wells

Half a pound of treacle in a pint of vinegar. Boil it half an hour. When quite cold add two tea spoonfuls of Laudanum. Take two tea spoonfuls every night, and if the cough is very troublesome take one tea spoonful in the middle of the day. -

Keeping Geraniums - Mr. Ogden -

Take them out of the earth in autumn, when the leaves begin to fall, & bury them in sand in a house, as carrots are, where they must remain till the first warm weather. Leaf-buds will be seen on them when they are taken out of the sand, and these will put forth immediately, if the geraniums are then planted in a shady situation.

Seeds

Wound Stone, for Burns, Chilblains &c. - Mr. Sharbair

For human beings a piece as big as a small hazel nut is sufficient, if dissolved in three quarters of a pint of cold spring water. It will keep as long as you wish. Shake it before it is used. It must be pounded very fine before it is mixed with the water. For Scalds or Burns, apply it to the part with wet rags, which are to be kept on, and with 2 or 3 fresh as often as they become dry. Whether the skin is broken or not it is equally proper. For Strains, Bruises, and any Wounds will be cured by this method. - This is infallible in curing Chilblains. Merely wash them before the fire night & morning, & let it dry in. Should I not have said, let the preparation be made rather stronger. If

fresh flesh has been very much found, apply some powdered sugar, interposing dry lint between the sugar and the rest of the wound. All this must be removed night and morning by means of some water, which will enable you to remove it without difficulty; and fresh sugar the most be applied. When the proud flesh is got rid of, the lint may be omitted, and worn afterwards the sugar; and the wound water also applied. It is to be applied after removing off the lint, whilst the sugar is retained. When used for Cattle, it requires to be stronger; namely, the size of a common walnut in one quart of spring water. - Ant. It will cause iron-molds in any linen it touches. For the Ague - Mrs. Shonbridge.

Take a nutmeg and a piece of allum of equal size, pound them together very fine, and put them into three wine glasses of cold spring water. This mixture must be well shaken before it is taken. One wine glass is to be taken once (and only once) between the fits. It is possible that one dose will effect a cure. Should the fit return, take another dose.

**Discharge of Writing by Acid.**—The drawers of checks on bankers may prevent the fraud arising from the discharge of the amount by acids, simply by writing the amount on the back of the check, immediately opposite the signature; the check being likewise filled up in the usual way. The plan may be universally adopted without trouble, delay, or expense; and it is perfectly secure, for any attempt to discharge the writing on the back would injure the signature, and render the check useless.



## SPASMS in the STOMACH

Mr. Warren of Kentucky on Thomas, from his own experience of its efficacy, most earnestly recommends for the removal of spasms in the stomach from 12 to 18 drops of Oil of Peppermint upon a lump of Sugar which is to be put into a wine glass of cold Spring-water. When it is nearly dissolved drink it and immediately after it drink another glass of Spring water. - Feb. 7, 1826. +

our servant James found relief from the following, which was <sup>clearly</sup> mentioned in a new paper.  
Rheumatism.

A specific cure for the rheumatism has been communicated by a gentleman from the Coast of Guinea, that is, to rub the parts affected with a mixture of cayenne pepper and strong spirits. The rubbing must be continued some time, and repeated till relief is effected. ~~Probably~~ Probably the American red pepper, or the India Black pepper, might answer, when the other is not attainable. -

## Pens -

Put them in water the night before mending them. Good pens that have been split by keeping, will be quite restored to their original state by putting them in water for a day or two.

To rejoin the torn back of a back.

First put it together and brown paste over it, over which  
put a piece of leather glove three or four inches wide.

Cold, and thick arrow root is a good paste. It keeps  
a cure for many weeks, and never moulds or turns  
sour.

For Worms — Mr. Macfarlane

One tea spoonful of Castor oil, and one of bicarbonate of  
soda, then in children, and they come away.

To prevent the smoking of a Lamp, soak the wick in strong  
vinegar, and dry it well before it is used. It will then burn  
sweet and pleasant.

Tooth ache

Mrs. Ventris tells me she has been informed that a cure  
for it is crushing a Ladybird between your fingers and  
thumb, and then rubbing your finger on the tooth  
pain; none of the fragments of the crushed insect need be  
used.

In a tendency to inflammation of the wind pipe

Apply an opium plaster to the throat; it will allay  
irritation, & produce sleep. — Miss Wind —



## Tooth aches

Mr. Wells recommends the application of scraped horse radish behind the ear. It sometimes raises blisters.

## Wind - Spasms. P. H. Lind.

When there is an uneasy pressure on the chest, and a difficulty of breathing from wind, or the approach of spasms great relief is sometimes afforded, & the distress removed by a glass of Cherry made very warm (just hot enough to be distasteful) and holding the breath as long as possible whilst in the most gradual manner - as if drop by drop - the wine is drawn down the throat; and when in the course of doing this the breath can no longer be held, then as speedily as possible after fetching the breath, to swallow the pump till all the glass of wine is swallowed. - Lind. P. H. Lind.

## For Indigestion -

a tea spoonful of sal volatile in water.

## For nervousness

a tea spoonful of Sal volatile in Camphor Julep.

## For inflammation on the skin

Crunes of lead mixed up with lard & applied to the part.

## For Horses stung with flies -

rub them down each morning with the leaves of the chequer or velvet tree, & they will not be troubled with flies the rest of the day -

## Remedy for the Cramer

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It may be prevented, or the attack greatly alliated, by merely placing under the bed a hand basin of cold water, fresh from the pump, every night. With respect to this remedy for the Cramer, medical men say they cannot account for it, but that it is certainly efficacious, and well worthy of the attention of the sufferer. — Bath paper. Nov. 1828

The same paper speaks highly of the efficacy of

Flour

For Burns, even when skin is off.

A frequent application of it to <sup>the</sup> injured part effects a cure. —

## Boils - D. Blis.

Poultices are injurious, as they generally produce a large crop of smaller. The best application is adhesive plaster (drawing diachylon) leaving it on the tumour till the skin gives way. Then remove it, and prep out the slough (or core) and dress it with any common ointment. Purgative medicine need not be given. Bark is in general the best remedy. — see page 32, & 64.



One grain of *Primum* is equal to 6 drops of laudanum.

A proper dose of Castor oil.

M. Master.

One table spoonful of pepper mint water. Pour on it no more than a table spoonful of the oil, and pour over it round the edge of the tumbler a tea spoonful of brandy. If it does not operate in between five and six hours, repeat the dose. —

A warm opening dose — M. Master.

Half a drachm of calcined magnesia rubbed down in a pestle & mortar, with two table spoonfulls of Tincture of rhubarb, and the same quantity of water.

[Calcined magnesia is more powerful than the carbonate]

For a gouty cough.

D. Pett recommends Shepherd's *Specacanthæ* lozenges, from which he finds much relief in the gout.

When a medical man orders a wine glass of any thing, he means an ounce and a half. D. Sandermon.

For the piles - D. Taylor.

Three drams of cream of tartar, four scruples of jalap,  
and two scruples of ginger to be mixed in twenty drams  
of lenitive electuary. A tea spoonful to be taken each  
night & morning. -

Grease spots,

To remove spots from grease and oil, take the yolk of an  
egg, and put a little of it on the spot; then place over  
it a piece of white linen, & set it with boiling water; then  
the linen with the hand & repeat the process, ~~two or~~  
~~three~~ times, and at each time applying fresh boil-  
ing water. The linen is then to be removed, and the  
spot thus treated, is to be washed with clean cold water.

A cheap antidote for Pisoners.

Take as soon as possible two teaspoonfuls of made mus-  
tard mixed in warm water. Acts as an instantaneous  
emetic. From "The Medical Magazine." -

For ear ache

Bishop Heber speaks of Laudanum & brandy.

The following fact is deserving of record, as an inter-  
esting addition to what has hitherto been discovered on  
the subject of vegetable physiology, and as enabling the  
lovers of flowers to prolong for a day the enjoyment of  
their short-lived beauty. Most flowers begin to fade  
after being kept 24 hours in water; a few may be  
revived by substituting fresh water; but all (the most  
fugacious, such as the poppy, and, perhaps one or  
two others, excepted) may be completely restored by the  
use of hot water. For this purpose place the flowers in  
scalding water, deep enough to cover about one-third of  
the length of the stem, and by the time the water has  
become cold, the flowers will become erect and fresh;  
then cut off the codled ends and put them into cold  
water.



260/An embrocation for Sprains, Bruises, & Contractions.

Strongly recommended by Mr. Rich of Wrothing in 1829

Shred into a wine bottle with half a pint of camphorated spirits two ounces of castile soap. Place it in the sun, or a situation equally warm, until the soap is dissolved. Then add an Ox Gall warm, or fresh from the animal. Cork it close, and shake the bottle before using. Rub the part affected ~~in~~ twice a day. It is more efficacious to foment with warm water before using this Embrocation. - It will keep for years. -

For Epilepsy -

"Mr. Barry O'Meara, late Surgeon to the Emperor Napoleon, states that a teaspoonful of salt mastered & put on the tongue of any person during an epileptic fit will give immediate relief. -"

Kingworm

A gentleman residing in the East Indies, much afflicted with the Kingworm, after trying all the usual recommendations by every class of practitioners, found immediate relief from the applying Castor oil to the part affected, which was recommended by a Parore in his service -

To prevent damage to woollen goods by the moth.  
 For the purpose of preventing moth attacks, woollen clothes  
 or blankets, when not in use, in fine inferior hogs should  
 be spread between them; and the moth can never injure  
 stuffed birds or animals, if the hogs form a part of the pro-  
 cess of stuffing. -

FOR INVALIDS, AND LADIES IN THEIR  
 ACCOUCHEMENT.

**POCOCK'S PATENT BOETHEMA MAT-  
 TRESSES**, peculiarly calculated for the relief, sup-  
 port, and comfort of indisposed persons, of every descrip-  
 tion. It is well known that to those who are obliged to lay  
 much in bed, a change of position is a great relief and com-  
 fort, and exceedingly conducive to the restoration of debi-  
 lated nature. The inconvenience of being propped up  
 with pillows, and the danger of admitting the cold air,  
 however uncomfortable, have hitherto been unavoidable;  
 but it is the great and distinguishing property of the Boe-  
 themas to prevent both, as by turning a small handle a per-  
 son may be raised in their bed to any degree of elevation  
 they please, from a recumbent to a reclining and sitting po-  
 sition, without pain or effort, or the least danger of taking  
 cold, and without a possibility of the mattress receding by  
 any other means than turning the handle the contrary way.  
 — To enumerate the instances in which suffering may be re-  
 lieved, or the comfort of life increased, would be impos-  
 sible; those who are afflicted with asthma, or any other  
 complaint of the lungs, may have their heads and chests ele-  
 vated, which is then essential both to their comfort and  
 safety; those afflicted by gout, rheumatism, or any other  
 painful complaint, must be productive of the greatest com-  
 fort, and prevent all unpleasant sensations. But the utility  
 of the Patent Boethema to the female sex in the time of  
 their accouchement, when the least exertion or cold so  
 often prove of fatal consequence, is, perhaps, beyond all  
 that can be said of its utility in other cases, since there can  
 be no doubt but infinite comfort will be obtained, and  
 many lives of the utmost value and importance to the in-  
 ferior families, husbands, and friends, providentially saved  
 by the timely use of this invaluable invention. The above,  
 and Patent Library Tables, Reclining Easy Chairs, and  
 Sofas, and many other choice Articles of useful mechanics  
 Furniture, may be had at Pocock's, No. 26, Southampton-  
 street, Strand.

**To preserve Black-lead Pencil Drawings.**

—A thin wash of isinglass may be used, to pre-  
 vent their rubbing out. The same effect may be  
 produced by the simple application of skimmed  
 milk: the best way of using this is to lay the  
 drawing flat upon the surface of the milk, taking  
 it up expeditiously, and hanging it by one corner  
 till it drains and dries. The milk must be per-  
 fectly free from cream, otherwise it will grease  
 the paper. To prevent the lead from smearing,  
 the loose particles should first be taken off with  
 a dry hair pencil, or even by blowing it.



SUGAR OF WHEY.—(*Saccharum Seri Lactis*.)  
(FROM THE GAZETTE OF HEALTH FOR AUGUST.)

This article, dissolved in water, is much employed in Italy and France as a common beverage in pulmonary consumption; and some Italian physicians suppose that it possesses the power of correcting the scrofulous habit, and that it is very superior to the decoction of sarsaparilla (simple or compound) as an alterative, or "purifier of the blood," &c. The process by which this article is obtained is thus described by VALGAMUZ and LICHENSTEIN:—"The fresh whey, after making cheese, is concentrated by evaporation over a gentle heat, after which it is put into moulds and dried in the sun. This is called "sugar of milk cakes." A solution of these cakes in water, after being clarified with the white of egg, is evaporated to the consistence of syrup, and crystallised in a cool place." It has a peculiar soft sweet taste, and is soluble in hot water. A solution of it in water, in the proportion of an ounce to a quart, has the flavour of fresh cheese whey, and is very grateful to the palate and stomach. Like cheese whey, it acts gently on the bowels. The syrup of the Iceland moss, made by dissolving three ounces of the sugar of whey in a pint of the decoction of Iceland moss, is much recommended as a nutritious and corrective article in cases of pulmonary and mesenteric consumption.

Dr. ROUELLE, who speaks very highly of the effects of this composition in the above cases, recommends two table spoonfuls to be taken three or four times a day, chiefly as an article of diet. A considerable quantity of the sugar of whey has been lately imported from Italy. It has the no small recommendation of being incapable of doing mischief, and from the beneficial effects we have frequently observed from the free use of fresh cheese whey in cases of scrofula and pulmonary consumption, we are disposed to think more favourably of the sugar of whey as an alterative than of sarsaparilla, or the tisans of France or Italy. It is said that a weak solution of the sugar of whey (half an ounce to a pint) mixed with an equal quantity of fresh cow's milk, is much more easily digested in the stomach of a consumptive or debilitated subject than either cow's or ass's milk.

Potatoes.

A French paper states, that by removing the flowers from the potato plants as soon as they are fully blowing, the quantity of the crop of the potato is increased one-fourth.

To cure Sleep walkers.

It is said that the best cure for it is to tie the legs together. If an attempt is made to walk, the patient wakes, and a few months perseverance will effect a cure of the practice.

INTERESTING TO FLORISTS.—The carnation fancier will be glad to hear of an effectual preventive against the fly, which has hitherto proved so injurious to this beautiful flower:—Take some black pepper, ground very fine, and dredge it very lightly over the leaves and stalk whilst the dew is on the plant.

**SIMPLE REMEDY TO PURIFY WATER.**—It is not so generally known as it ought to be, that pounded alum possesses the property of purifying water.—A large table spoonful of pulverized alum, sprinkled into a hoghead of water, (the water stirred round at the time) will, after the lapse of a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it, that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A pailful, containing four gallons, may be purified by a single tea-spoonful. This observation is, obviously, not without its value in London.

**IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.**—At the present season, when disease, and particularly measles, is so very prevalent, it is worthy of remark, that London porter has lately been discovered to possess the wonderful power of inducing leeches to bite with astonishing avidity. They should be immersed in porter for about a quarter of a minute before they are applied to the skin. Edinburgh ale has not by any means the same effects—a circumstance which is not a little remarkable.—*Dumfries Courier.*

1829

*Treatment of Leeches as practiced by the French medical professionals, at present employed on a scientific expedition in Egypt.*

As soon as leeches have been used the people that hold them by the head in a linen cloth, and passing the fingers lightly over their bodies, make them discharge the blood they are gorged with. This being performed, they place them in water slightly oxygenated, which effectually purges them of the blood. The water is changed twice or thrice until it is found to be quite clear. The leeches may now be re-applied, and with this advantage, that they fasten with increased quickness and avidity. By this mode of treatment the same leeches may be applied every three days for the space of three years. M<sup>r</sup>. Bertrand, the Pasha's physician, informed me of this practice, and he has proved it by his own experience.

(Correspondent of the London Journal.)

For the water watch &—

The domestic family Yorkshire pills of M<sup>r</sup>. Dunscombe  
No 200 Fleet Street, near Temple Bar—



## Boils

When our servant Susan was a girl she had at the same time seven boils on one shoulder, two on each of her sides and one on her breast. Her Mother tried different things, as on all a tranger advised her to give her daughter a little scraped pebbles between bread and butter. She had this for one morning for her breakfast, and the boils were soon cured, & she never had any afterwards. — Mary York says that a servant of Mr. Thomas's had bad boils, and he was cured of them by taking every other morning three pills of Pitch to be taken three times; and after these three trials of the he was soon cured. These are well attested facts.

cap 257.

## Tooth ache

Lieutenant Hardy, in his ~~Tour~~ Travels in Mexico gives the following account of a cure for the tooth ache. "Take the leaves of Rue, and with the addition of a little salt form them into a bolus, which place in the hollow of the ear, on the side opposite to the aching tooth. A stimulating warmth is thus produced, & I have known many, though not in all cases, to have felt an almost instantaneous effect from it in removing the pain."

A simple method of killing Rats. Oct. 1829. <sup>255</sup>

A farmer in the parish of Fowdown, whose steading was much infested with Rats, took the following method of to get clear of them, but which he has caught ~~quanta~~ of four hundred. He placed a large copper Kettle in his corn-loft, and filled it about half full of water, and spread thin sprinklings of chaff over it, and, by a few deals extending from the wall to the kettle, the rats were enabled to avoid themselves of it, and, mistaking the chaff and water for corn, leapt ~~instincts~~ in to partake, when they invariably met with death by drowning. Abodeen-Chromide.

Cure for chilblanes and chapped hands

Night and morning piment the parts affected with strong brine in which salt petre has been used, and as hot as can be borne. One or twice for the hands when chapped is generally found sufficient. Chilblanes when ever red, swells and black, and appearing as if nothing could hinder them from breaking, in a short time are intirely removed.

The application should be by the finger and the affected part to be held there till the part again become dry.



## Remedy for burns and scalds.

Let clarified honey be applied on linen rag, and it is said that in one moment the pain will cease.

For those who are healed by journey, & whose blood is rather in an inflammatory state it was recommended previous to a journey to limit the diet to tea and eggs, which was answered the intended purpose, & proved the success of endeavouring to counteract the various causes of excitation by endeavouring to keep the system cool and quiet.

November 1830

Mr. Hooper of Reading, the descendant of the inventor of Koeper's female pills, says the only genuine ones are sold at William Sutton's & Co, late Dacey & Sutton, at Dr. Bateman's Warehouse in Bow Church Yard; and Francis Newbery & Sons at their Warehouse for Dr. James's Parkers, N.º 45. West end of St. Paul's Church yard. Each box of the genuine, has a stamp on it with a name of Dr. John Hooper, the Patentee engraved on it. — This account Mrs. Taylor recently read from Mr. Hooper's son who lives, as his father he did at Reading, & who was shown some pills lately sold as Hooper's pills, which he pronounced to be an imposition on the public.

For a Burn.

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A person miserably burnt found immediate relief by as soon as possible applying flour sprinkled over the part. It not only relieves the pain, but speedily heals the wound. —

A useful hint for warming beds.

A couple of feet of any iron chain heated red hot in the fire and placed in the warming pan, imparts equal heat to the bed with red hot coals, and avoids the sulphureous effusion of the latter, as well as in the occasional danger in the removal of them —

**GERMAN PERFUME.**—The Germans make a beautiful perfume in the form of a powder, which they throw upon ignited charcoal. The mixture is as follows:—Mastic and sandaric, of each three ounces; storax six ounces; benzoin six ounces; cloves, cinnamon, saffron, wood of Rhodes, iris, cascarilla, red rose leaves, lavender, pimento, vanilla, of each four ounces; lemon peel one ounce, musk 24 grains, amber 20 grains. Reduce to fine powder.

#### IMPORTANT INVENTION. MINTER'S SELF-ACTING AND RECLINING CHAIR.

BY THE KING'S LETTERS PATENT.

**G. MINTER** begs to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, &c., that he has invented an EASY CHAIR, the positions or elevations of which are so numerous that the number is quite indefinite, say from one to one thousand, and are obtained by a slight pressure of the back, which not only reclines the back of the chair, but rises the back part of the seat, thereby causing a proper inclined plane, which supports the weakest part of the back at any time and every position. When you rise the back follows you, and should you stop, the back immediately stops, and all this action is obtained without any spring, rack, or other machinery whatever.

G. Minter particularly recommends it to invalids for its simplicity; if even they have lost the use of either their hands or legs, they can obtain any position of themselves without any attendance or exertion on their own part. The Chair is made by the inventor only, in a variety of plain and elegant shapes, at his manufactory, 26, Princes-street, Leicester-square (opposite Coventry-street), and are sold as cheap as a common fixed easy chair of the same pattern, which is impossible in any other reclining chair, on account of their complicated construction, and which subjects them to be often out of repair, and even dangerous.

G. M. is confident any person honouring him with an inspection of his chair, will be sufficiently convinced of its superiority over all others. It is warranted to act perfect fifty years.

**SURGICAL BANDAGES.**—The universal success which has attended the application of A. SHOOLBRED'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS, for the support of varicose or enlarged veins, weak, swollen, or diseased legs, has induced him to apply the same invention to support weak and debilitated knees, wrists, ankles, &c. Their efficient properties can only be appreciated by use; recommended by the first surgical authorities in the kingdom, as possessing properties never before attained. To be had of the patentees, 34, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

The annoyances of grass or weed springing up between the stones of pavement, and in gravel walks, &c. may be got rid of for years, by watering with a solution of lime and sulphur in boiling water. — *Literary Gaz.*

**TO PREVENT INJURY BY LIGHTNING TO STACKS.**—A simple preventive from injury by lightning to corn and hayricks, is that of merely putting an inverted broken bottle on the point where the thatch terminates; instead of which a spar or spiral pinnacle of reed is placed at the summit, both of which are, with the exception of iron, the best conductors of the electric fluid, and are the general cause of the accidents which occur from lightning; whereas glass and sealing-wax are non-conductors, and therefore repel the fluid instead of attracting it. — *County Chronicle.*

**Drink for Horses.**—Some of the innkeepers on the Western Road have adopted the practice, recommended by a member of the Bath Agricultural Society, of boiling the corn given to horses, and giving them the water to drink. It is most satisfactorily ascertained, that 3 bushels of oats, barley, &c. so prepared, will keep the horses in better condition for working than double the quantity in a crude state. — *Globe.*



For the cramp  
 Tanned cord as big as the little finger covered  
 in flannel for a garter, and tied (like one) round  
 thigh above the knee prevents the cramp. —

GELL'S DALBY'S CARMINATIVE

**E**FFECTUALLY removes those alarming disorders of the stomach and bowels to which children of all ages are so liable; in the Colic and similar affections of adults, it often cures when other means fail.

During the last fifty years, this popular medicine has met with a very extensive sale; this has led to its being counterfeited. Parents are seriously cautioned against these deleterious preparations, which are now commonly offered for sale.

The only criterion of its being the original and genuine "DALBY'S CARMINATIVE," is its having the name "F. Newbery" engraved in the government stamp on each bottle, price 1s. 9d.

Sold by F. Newbery and Sons, 45, St. Paul's Church-yard; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hawkins, Bond-street; Weatherley, Bridge-street, Westminster; Lewes, Tottenham Court-road; Botwright, Islington; and the respectable vendors of Medicine in the Country.

\* \* \* Ask particularly for "Gell's Dalby's Carminative." \*

To prevent the ravages of Ants in places where they sometimes abound and do mischief, it is necessary to place tobacco-leaves in ~~their~~ their way; the smell is fatal to them, as is also that of the greatest part of strong scented plants.

A veterinary Surgeon has lately discovered that exhausted and worn-out horses are very speedily restored to their strength and condition by giving them daily one or two bundles of couch grass of 10 or 12 pounds in weight, mixed with a quantity of carrots. — From a French paper.

To prevent the cramp

A tanned cord as big as the little finger sewed in flannel for a garter, & tied (like one) round the thigh above the knee. —

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A quart wine bottle holds 13 full ~~glass~~ wine glasses,  
and a little over.

### Sting of a Bee.

Common whitening proves an effectual remedy  
against the effects of the sting of a Bee or wasp.  
The whitening to be moistened with cold water  
& immediately applied. It may be washed  
off in a few minutes, when neither pain  
nor swelling will ensue.

### For a Cough.

Dr. Mutter recommended at bed time 40 drops of Paregoric  
Elixir in water.

### Cholera - Mrs. Hind.

The person seized with it should at once be put into a  
very warm bed, & at once take strong camomile tea warm,  
with a teaspoonful of soluble in each cup.

{ Dover's Powders. For rheumatism or  
a cough. —

Take 8 grains of it in a little <sup>sweet</sup> water every night,  
or rubbed up with a little soft sugar.



For an asthmatic tendency

Two tea spoonfuls of honey in a little water to be taken at bed time. —

To keep off moths from cloth, fur, feathers &c, wrap them in linen. —

Toiled silks.

These articles when soiled or stained may be restored to their original colour by being placed for 5 minutes in water mixed with volatile alkali in the proportion of two pound of water to two ounces of alkali, mixed in a china vessel. — Bath paper. —

For present relief in extreme coughing.

Persons have derived benefit by taking one ounce of gum arabic dissolved in water. —

Dr. Syng says one grain of Opium is equal to about 19 or 20 drops of Laudanum.

A letter closed with the white of an egg cannot be opened by steam as a wafer can. —

Phipps's advice for relaxed eyes.

One teaspoonful of vinegar to half a pint of warmish water, used four times a day.

Camomile tea also is serviceable. —

Cure for smoky chimneys

a wire gauze point to be fitted over the place of about 27/ 22 wires to the inch, the effect of which is said to be instantaneous. —

Sir Henry Hall's advice

For calming and composing.

a coffee cup full of boiling water pound upon a table spoonful of Hops, and taken at twice a day. —

Boils - Dr. Sympson

a person who had suffered from Boils on the head and had derived no benefit from the repeated application of poultices to them, was directed by him to leave off the poultices, & apply a weak mixture of Goulard and water to them two or three times a day; and twice a day to take fifteen grains of Nitre powder in half a wine glass of water. —

For removing Phlegm

30 drops of Frier's Balsam in a little syrup noon and night for any time you please. —

For a Burn - Mr. Martin -

One tea spoonful of tincture of Opium to be some of Spirit of Turpentine. Use linnen rag to apply this 3 times a day.



D<sup>r</sup>. Spry's advice for a poor woman who suffered greatly from the Rheumatism.

A teaspoonful of Gumguaiacum in a small quantity of warm milk going to bed, which he said would warm the blood. — The application of the paper which is called "The poor man's friend", & a flannel petticoat and waistcoat had done her no good, but what D<sup>r</sup>. Spry advised the poor woman said warmed her all over. —

Gargle for a sore throat

A teaspoonful of Cayenne Pepper steeped in half a pint of water. — For destroying flies.

Dissolve two drams of extract of Quinia in half a pint of boiling water, and add a little sugar or syrup. Pour the mixture on plates. To this enticing mixture the flies are partial, and it never fails to destroy them. —

To quiet the nerves.

From 6 to 10 drops of ~~the~~ Laudanum in two table spoonfuls of camphor julep.

as a laxative —

When required to draw water from the nostrils, M<sup>r</sup>. ~~another~~ advises for ~~and~~ ~~not~~ the taking two grains of it in about four grains of flour.

The Tape Worm.

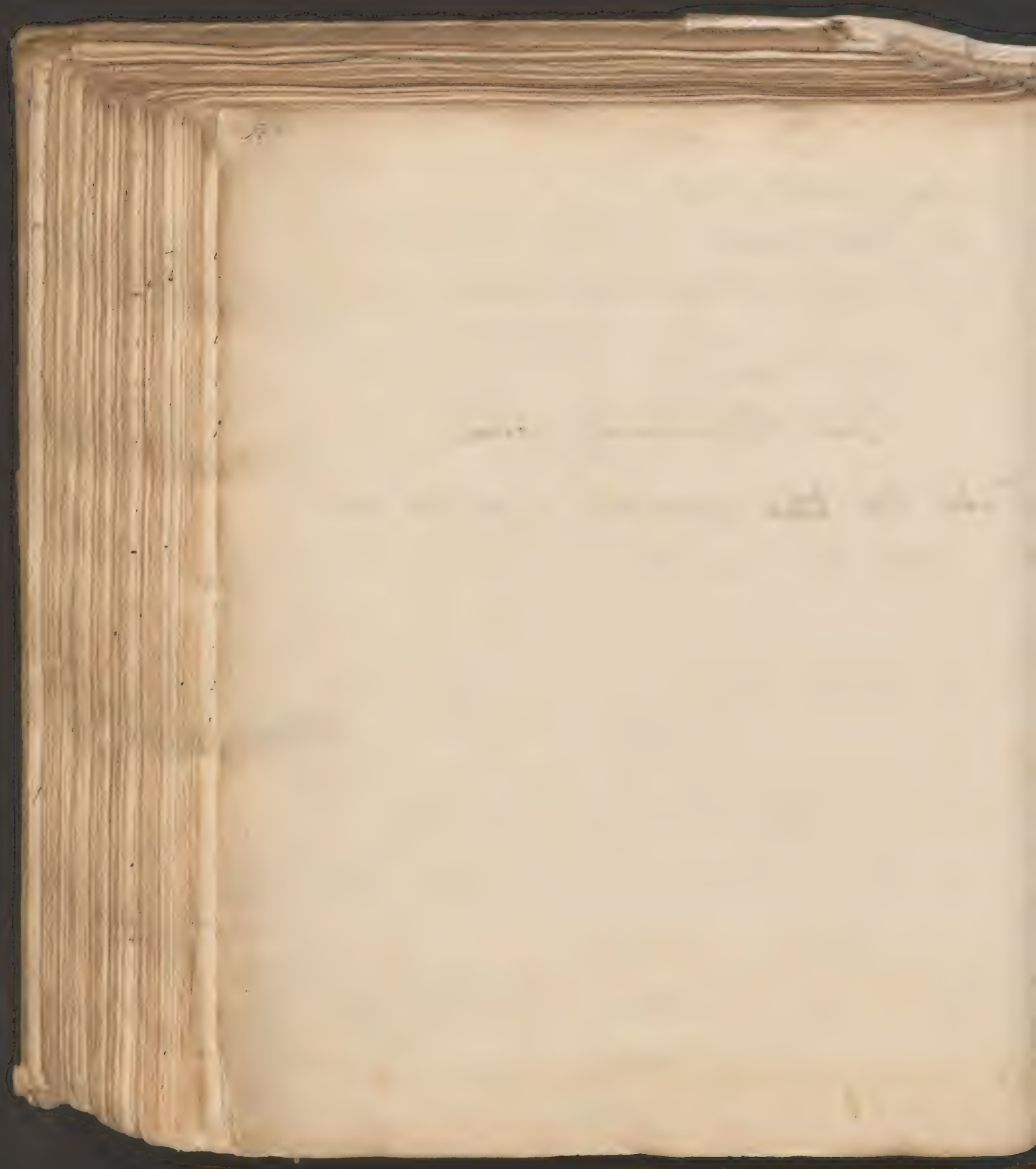
D<sup>r</sup> Spry of Bath says it is a sure cure  
for the tape worm to take one <sup>teaspoon</sup>  
-ful of Spirit of Turpentine every morning  
for four mornings. --

---

For St. Anthony's Fire.

Take two tea spoonfuls of nitre drops  
in water twice a day --





# Dr. PETER SWINTON,

At Number 46,

The large White Stone House in *Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London*: Two great Golden Balls are on the Palifade Stone Pillars, and Two Red Lamps at the Door, on the South Side of the Square, or that Side furthest from *Fleet-street*. Observe to go quite through the narrow Entrance of *Salisbury-court*, that is the Coach Way from *Fleet-street* into *Salisbury-square*, which Square was formerly called the large open Square Part of *Salisbury-court*.

DIRECTIONS GIVEN BY

## Anthony Daffy,

For taking the mild, pleasant, and most excellent CORDIAL DRINK, called

# ELIXIR SALUTIS,

O R

## DAFFY'S ELIXIR,

Truly prepared by me *Peter Swinton*, whose late Wife, *Mary Swinton*, was Niece, and Executrix of *Anthony and Mary Daffy*, and under their last Will solely possessed of the Genuine Original Receipt for making the true DAFFY'S ELIXIR, which is now in my sole Possession, and not known to any other Person. She was also the legal personal Representative of them, and of their Grandfather *Dr. Anthony Daffy* the Inventor.

"Messengers may avoid being imposed on by the Counterfeits, if they bring Letters or Directions to me in Writing, and observe that every Bottle of this true Elixir is wrapped in one of these printed Bills, and has on the Cork in red Wax my Seal, which is the same as in the Margin."



Price of Quarts 12s. and of Pints 6s. (exclusive of the Stamps.)

General Observations.

ALL or most Chronical Disorders arise from, or are increased by a weak or vitiated State of the Stomach and Bowels; in consequence of which the Food we take is more or less imperfectly digested, and the Blood and Juices, instead of receiving a mild nourishing Chyle, become loaded with gross, viscid, or sharp Particles, causing Obstructions in the Blood-vessels, Glands, &c. and giving Rise to the following amongst other Diseases, as this or that Part happens to be affected thereby: Cholic Pains, Wind, Reachings, Loosenesses, Bilious Complaints, Wasting of the Body, obstinate Head-achs, Gout, Rheumatism, Stone, and Gravel; Bloatedness and Grossness of the Body, Inactivity, Drowsiness after Meals, Asthma, Jaundice, dropical Swellings, and other Symptoms of a *breaking-up* Constitution; Piles, Tremors, Lowness of Spirits, Spasms, and other nervous Complaints; scorbutic Disorders breaking out on the Skin, Scrophula, Tumours of the Neck, Breast, Joints, &c. Green Sickness, and other Female Complaints; Childrens' Disorders, such as Convul-



sions, Griping, watery or four green Stools, Worms, Rickets, &c. Dr. *Anthony Daffy*, who was a regular College-bred Physician, of great Abilities and extensive Practice, being convinced that innumerable Disorders originate from Food imperfectly digested, invented this most excellent Medicine, called after his own Name *DAFFY'S ELIXIR*, which by its stomacic Virtues remarkably promotes good Digestion; and at the same Time, by its attenuating Qualities, cleanses the Blood and Juices, opens the obstructed Parts, promotes Urine and other Secretions, carrying foul Scorbutic Particles out of the Body, thereby answering most of the Purposes to be obtained from chalybeate, purgative, sulphureous and warm Waters; such as *Spa, Tunbridge, Scarborough, Cheltenham, Harrogate, Bath, Bristol, &c.* What is principally expected from these, or from Sea Water, being the Promotion of good Digestion, opening Obstructions, and depurating the Fluids, to produce these Effects, Air and Exercise, the Journies and general Bustle at such Places conduce more, perhaps, than the Waters. One or two Spoonfuls of this Elixir taken every, or every other Day, as an Alterative, during the Course of drinking, greatly increase the Efficacy of such Waters; and it has long been esteemed one of the best Preparatives for entering on the Use of Chalybeate and warm Waters; a Wine Glass, more or less, so as to procure two or three gentle Stools, being taken every second or third Day for a few Times.

Digestion is the Conversion of the nutritious Parts of the Food in the Stomach into a milky Fluid called Chyle, which passes into the Bowels, and from thence up the lacteal Vessels into the Blood, and nourishes the Body. As the Stomach happens to be in a good or bad State, so is Digestion more or less perfect; some Persons have hardly any at all, therefore are subject to a great Number of Complaints; others digest most of what they eat, and are generally healthy, yet not always perfectly digesting the whole of their Food, by little and little the Foundations of many chronical Disorders are laid, such as the Gout, Gravel, &c. Some of these last-mentioned Persons will not always believe that their Digestion is in Fault; especially as they are not troubled with Sicknefs, much Uneasiness or Pain in the Stomach—though at the same Time they will say that they are subject to Wind, Looseness, and other *most certain Signs* of Indigestion.

#### O B S E R V E

**T**HAT where a Spoonful is mentioned, it means a large Table Spoonful, four of which, quite full, are a common Wine Glass containing Half a Quarter of a Pint. A Spoonful or two of this Elixir, taken one or more Hours before or after Dinner, or at Night, just keep the body from being costive, and in the most agreeable Manner remove various Complaints: a Wine Glass of it taken going to Bed, will generally procure two or three easy Evacuations downwards the next Morning, without subjecting the Patient to take Cold on going abroad in any Sort of Weather, during its gentle Operation; though a much greater Dose is required to be taken at Night, and the same to be repeated the next Morning and following Night, by some Persons, before an equal Number of Stools can be procured; and it sometimes happens, from the Bowels being obstructed, or their internal Coats more guarded against the gentle Stimulus of this Medicine, or from other Causes, that the very same Person requires a much greater Dose at one Time than at another, to produce the same Effect.

When taken as an Alterative, neither this, nor any other Medicine, can possibly cure Diseases of long standing, and work a thorough Change in the Constitution, without being constantly continued for a considerable Time.

This Medicine has stood its Ground with an universally increasing Reputation, upwards of 100 Years, during the whole of which Time it has been made in the very House where I now live, and no where else; which I presume is an in-

contestible Proof, not only of its Excellency, but that the Causes of Diseases which Dr. Daffy has set down, and these his Directions for curing them, are founded on Reason, and confirmed by Experience. The most eminent Physicians have not only spoken highly of this true Elixir, but many of them have taken it constantly themselves; *the most sure Proof* of their Approbation. No Wonder then that its great Success has prompted the Druggists, and numberless others to counterfeit it; but the Composition of this excellent Medicine is such, that it never has been, nor can it be found out; the utmost Guels of all such Counterfeits leading only to make a hot nauseous Purgative, of which, by a Shew of Quantity, they endeavour to force a Sale among People who have not taken the true Elixir. It may not be improper to acquaint those who buy a Counterfeit, that if a *cheap strong Purge* is all they want, One single Pennyworth of Powder of Jalap, or other violent Drugs, will answer their Purpose.

But permit me to caution all persons against strong Purges, could they be had even for nothing; as Physicians well know that they rustle to much, and hurt most Constitutions. As where most is to be had for Money, there the Commodity is seldom the best; must it not be next to Madneis, at a Time that Health, the greatest of all Blessings, is at Stake, to take spurious Medicines which work violenty, because they are cheap; when by my true Elixir the Disorder may be removed without any disagreeable Disturbance in the Bowels, or Hindrance of Business? Three or four Spoonfuls or more, according to the Constitution, purge in the most easy gentle Manner: But the Excellency of this Elixir consists in its stomachic, diuretic, attenuating, and deterfive Virtues (which the Counterfeits cannot imitate). One or two Spoonfuls, taken as an Alterative, every or every other Day, either one or more Hours before or after Dinner, or going to Bed, just keep the Body from being costive, cool it, and work a gradual Change therein; remarkably relieving those who have naturally a weak Constitution, or have abused a good one by eating too much or too various Food, hard Drinking, or other Irregularities; insomuch that very many of all Ranks, by the Use of it alone, have preserved their Health for a Number of Years together; though they lived more irregularly, and used less Exercise than Prudence dictated; many of whom on all Occasions declare in the most sanguine Manner, what the Inventor himself never pretended to, viz. that this Medicine alone will cure all Disorders, and that those who use it will never have Occasion for physical Attendance.—Dr. *Anthony Daffy* never entertained or propagated so absurd a Notion; he knew it to be impossible for any one Medicine to be a Panacea, that is, a Cure for every Disease; many of which originate from quite different Causes. But when it is considered that this Medicine cures or relieves many chronical, and some acute Diseases, arising from catching Cold, &c. that are so extremely common as to be almost universal; in this Sense my Elixir may be truly called an Universal Medicine; by using which, and perusing attentively these few Instructions, most People will be enabled to understand their respective Complaints, and to cure or relieve them, at a trifling Expence.

Perhaps some may think that more is here said in Praise of this Elixir, than any Medicine, however great its Virtues, can deserve: Such Persons should be told, what is well known to Physicians, that four or five principal Drugs, skillfully managed, are all that are necessary to cure every Disorder possible to be removed by the whole Materia Medica; and that almost numberless Diseases may have one common Cause; consequently whatever removes that Cause strikes at the Root of such Diseases—many herein after mentioned, though to a superficial Observer they may seem in their Nature to be extremely different, when investigated properly, appear to originate from *bad Digestion* or *Obstruction*; which is the Reason why this Medicine, by restoring the one, and removing the other, is adapted to cure or relieve such a Variety of Complaints.



## CHOLIC PAINS, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, &amp;c.

**T**HIS Elixir is well known to remove, often instantly, Pains in the Stomach or Bowels, arising from Wind, or something that disagrees with them. Take a full Wine Glass of it at any Time, and if it doth not soon relieve the Pain, or procure Evacuation downwards, repeat the same or a less Quantity every three or four Hours, or oftener, until the offending Matter is carried out of the Body. If there is a Sickness or Vomiting, take a Table Spoonful or two only, as the Stomach will bear, and repeat it frequently until the Cause is removed. If the Cholic is bilious, owing to the Bile or Gall being too much in Quantity, or too acrid, which, instead of going down the Bowels as it ought to do, often flows upwards into the Stomach and excites a Bitterness in the Mouth, Hiccups, Heart-burn, vomiting of green or yellow bitter Matter, feverish Heat, &c. First, with repeated Doses of three, four, or more Table Spoonfuls of this Elixir carry off the offending Bile by Stool; and afterwards take One Spoonfull every Night for some Time, to prevent a Return.

Many have obstinate Head aches, and infinite Numbers are much subject to Loosenesses, with or without Cholic Pains; something indigested is almost always the Cause of such Disorders; to remove which, take a Glass of this Elixir; repeat the same in two or three Days; and afterwards One Spoonful every Night will by Degrees restore perfect Digestion, and prevent Returns of such Complaints.

## GOUT and RHEUMATISM.

**T**HE Gout is either hereditary, or brought on by irregular Living, eating too much, drinking Wines abounding with Tartar, using little or no Exercise, &c. Hence the Stomach not perfectly digesting the Food, instead of the Blood receiving a soft nutritious Chyle, it sooner or later becomes loaded with gross or sharp Particles, that if not thrown off by Urine, the Pores of the Skin, and other Outlets (to which End Exercise greatly conduces) sooner or later fall on the Joints and Ligaments of the Feet, Hands, &c. producing a *Crisis* or regular Fit; which is an Effort of Nature to throw off from the Constitution the gouty Matter. But if Nature is unable to bring on such Fit, as often happens in old Age, or from improper Treatment; an irregular Gout is produced, which becoming more and more inveterate, too frequently bids Defiance to all Medicine. The Efficacy this Elixir has ever been held in by all Ranks of People, for the Prevention or Relief of this Disorder, is such, that it is unnecessary to say much of it here. In the Fit take 1 or 2 Spoonfuls every Night, which will not only promote Perspiration through the Pores of the Skin, and drive out some of the peccant Matter that Way; but assist Nature to throw off copiously, by thick turbid Urine, the Load of gouty Matter which she is at that Time endeavouring to discharge by the Kidneys. When the Fit is gone off, take two Spoonfuls, or sufficient to keep the Body a little lax, an Hour or two before Dinner every Day, which will not only carry off by Urine, insensible Perspiration, and other Evacuations, more or less of the gouty Matter that may have made its Way into the Blood; but by promoting perfect Digestion, will strike at the Root of the Disease; for as the digestive Powers increase, less and less Crudities pass into the Blood, so that a Quantity sufficient to form a succeeding Fit is longer and longer in accumulating. By observing these Directions, using moderate Exercise, and living temperately, very many have either intirely prevented Returns of the Fits; or they have been rendered less and less violent. In the Rheumatism, take every second or third Night, going to Bed, four, five, or more Spoonfuls, so as to procure several loose Stools the next Day; every intermediate Night, take one Spoonful only; and whether you take a large or small Dose, promote Perspiration, when in Bed, by warm Suppers, Flannels, &c.

## GRAVEL and STONE,

**A**RE very near a-kin to, and almost constant Attendants on the Gout and Rheumatism. Many are the Causes of these dreadful Disorders; an hereditary Disposition to breed them, Water impregnated in the Bowels of the Earth with stony Particles, (as is evident from the Crust that the purest Well-Water forms on the Insides of Tea-Kettles) Wines abounding with Tartar, turbid Ales, &c. but principally *Indigestion*; hence the universal Use, and great Service of this Elixir in these Complaints. When Digestion is very imperfectly performed, instead of good Chyle, a Fluid loaded with gross Particles is generated in the Stomach, which passing into the Blood do not always go off freely with the Urine by the Kidnies, but cause Obstructions therein.

A Grain of Gravel, from whatever Cause produced, being lodged in one of the Kidnies; if not afterwards carried down the Ureter, and expelled the Body, may in Time increase into a Stone, by receiving Layer over Layer of stony Matter, (like as a Crust is formed on the Inside of a Chamber-pot that is constantly used, but not cleansed). Those who are troubled with Gravel or Stone have all, or most of these Symptoms; a Nausea or Vomiting, caused by Consent of the Nerves of the Stomach and Kidneys; Pain in the Small of the Back, sometimes acute, sometimes dull, which is generally worse after eating, from the Stomach and Bowels being distended and pressing on the Kidneys; sometimes at first little Urine and pale, at other Times very foul, bloody, Coffee-coloured, purulent, or with an Oiliness on its Surface, caused by Gravel or Stone wounding and inflaming the Part in which it lodges; Spasms, Wastings of the Body, feverish Heat, Costiveness, Drowsiness; Numbness of the Thigh and Leg on the Side affected, caused by the Nerves of the Loins being pressed or irritated by the Gravel or Stone, as it makes its Way down through the narrow Pipe, called the Ureter, which conveys the Urine from the Kidney to the Bladder. This Elixir, by its diuretic Quality, promotes the Expulsion of the gravelly Matter in a gentle easy Manner. In the Fit, take 3 or 4 Spoonfuls going to Bed, and if necessary 1 or 2 each Morning, so as to procure 2 or 3 Stools in 24 Hours; by which the Body will be much cooled, and the Bowels, being kept empty, will not press on the Kidneys or Ureters, consequently the Descent of the Gravel or small Stones, thro' them to the Bladder, will be facilitated. If the Stones are rough or angled, so as to cut and wound in the Passage, whence violent Pain, bloody Urine, &c. are produced, take plentifully of Oil of Almonds, Gum Arabic dissolved in Barley-Water, Water in which Marshmallows or Linseeds have been boiled, or the like; these besmear or make slippery the Ureters, so that the Gravel or Stone arrives with much more Ease at the Bladder. Out of the Fit, the Accumulation of more Gravel, by the daily Use of 1 or 2 Spoonfuls, and moderate Exercise, is totally or very much prevented; as it keeps the Body from being costive, gently cleanses the Kidneys, and prevents Lodgements of gravelly Substances therein; and above all, by promoting good Digestion, it eradicates the chief Cause of these Disorders; so that a very great Number of Persons, whose Lives were a Burthen to them, have by Degrees been cured, or greatly relieved.

## ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, DROPSY.

**T**H E S E Disorders, originating from Indigestion and Obstructions, are cured or relieved by this Medicine. One or two Table Spoonfuls, taken every or every other Night, increasing the Dose now and then, so as to procure two or three Stools, greatly relieve the moist Asthma.

The Jaundice, which is known by the yellow Tinge the Bile gives to the Skin, &c. is generally soon cured by a Wine Glass, or as much taken, going to Bed, as will procure 3 or 4 Stools every Day.

The Dropsy often succeeds the Asthma, or Jaundice, and may be brought on by drinking large Draughts of cold Water, especially when the Body is hot;



using Spirits, Wine, or Ale too freely. In that universal Dropsy, called the Anasarca, which fills the Legs first, pitting on being pressed with the Finger, and increasing upwards by Degrees; the Patient never sweats, the Urine is pale, thin, and little in Quantity. Women about their 50th Year, or at the Time they cease to be out of Order, if of a fat, lax Habit of Body, are very subject to this Disease; also, those who are old, sit much, are studious, or whose Employment is about the Water, such as Fishers, Dyers, Fullers, &c. Though it is very difficult to cure this Kind of Dropsy when confirmed, it is sometimes easily prevented in the Beginning by this Elixir. So soon as there appears one of the first Signs of its Approach, that is a Swelling about the Ancles and Legs towards Night, which disappears in the Morning, take a Wine Glass or more, and repeat it every 3d or 4th Day, so as to procure each Time a few Stools, and one or two Spoonfuls on each of the intermediate Days, and, if possible, use moderate Exercise in a clear dry Air. In that dreadful Kind called the Ascites, or Dropsy of the Belly, in which the Urine deposits great Quantities of a Brick-coloured Sediment; the Doses of the Elixir must be increased so as to procure a perpetual Looseness, more or less great, as the Strength of the Patient can bear.

#### P I L E S.

**T**HE Blood is brought to the Bowels and Anus from the Heart, by the Arteries, and is carried back by Veins which empty it into the Liver, whence it goes to the Heart again. The Direction of these Veins being upwards, the Blood ascends through them sometimes in too sluggish a Manner, and is very apt to stagnate; therefore when the Liver is obstructed, or too turgid to receive the Blood on its Return, or the Bowels are too full from the Costiveness or Wind, and press on these Veins, they enlarge below about the Anus, and form the Piles; like as in bleeding in the Arm, or Foot, the Veins swell below on a Bandage being applied. In Time, the Coats of these Veins distend so as to hang down in Bags, which often bleed. The Piles may be brought on by too much Purging, and are sometimes attended with a bearing down of the Gut, from overstraining; or a Weakness of the Parts.

To prevent or cure the Piles, keep the Body moderately open, so that the Bowels being empty may not press on the Veins, and hinder the free Ascent of the Blood through them; at the same Time, by attenuating Medicines, promote its Fluidity, and free Ingress into the Liver. But above all, take great Care to prevent the cold Air chilling the Parts; for where there are Obstructions or the Blood is already too thick and sluggish, by the cold Air turning it almost into a Jelly, its Motion upwards must be very much impeded. This Elixir will attenuate, and promote the free Progress of the Blood to the Liver, and open Obstructions in that Part; if one or more Spoonful are taken frequently, so as to keep the Body moderately open. Such has been its Success, that very many, whose Lives were burthens to them, by taking it frequently, always using a Chamber Chair, or otherways preventing the Access of the cold Air, and reducing the Piles with the Finger touched with sweet Oil, Lard, or the like, have been either perfectly cured, or so relieved as not to have any more severe Returns. Even those afflicted with them to such an Excess, that they are indurated, and cannot possibly be put up, hereby have been made comfortable.

#### NERVOUS DISORDERS, SCURVY, SCROFULA, &c.

**L**OWNESS of Spirits, Tremors, Horrors, with all the Train of Nervous Complaints (which have their principal Foundation in a vitiated State of the Stomach and Bowels) are relieved by a Course of this Elixir in small Doses, about a Table Spoonful every Day. This Medicine being powerfully detergent, such small Doses, continued for a considerable Time, cleanse the Blood and Juices; thereby removing Pimples, scurfy, scaly, and other scorbutic Eruptions from the Skin; and do Service in scrofulous or Evilly Swellings of the Neck, Joints, and other Parts.

# COLDS causing FEVERS, COUGHS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

**BEGINNING** Fevers, as also tickling Coughs from catching Cold, are usually removed in one or two Nights, by a Wine Glass of this Elixir taken going to Bed, drinking after it any warm Suppers to promote Perspiration; it opening the Pores of the Skin that are obstructed by Cold, carrying off through them which are its natural Passages, as also by Urine, and 2 or 3 lax Stools the next Day, the superabundant Fluid with which the Blood is loaded. A Table Spoonful taken now and then, in most Stages of Fevers, helps Nature to expel the morbid Matter by Perspiration and Urine.

The Hooping Cough, as also the Coughs arising from foul sharp Matter that is left in the Blood after the Small-Pox or Measles, falling on the Lungs and endangering a Consumption, may be cured by Change of Air, taking away Blood, and by this Elixir taken in such increased Doses every four or five Days as will procure several Stools. In the Beginning of Consumptions, happy Effects have been experienced from a Spoonful taken every 2d or 3d Night, assisted by losing two or three Ounces of Blood now and then, riding daily on Horseback, and a Milk Diet; by which the Tubercles or Obstructions in the Lungs are removed, that would otherwise in Time cause Ulcers there, and a confirmed Consumption.

## FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

**GREEN** Sickness, or Obstructions of the Menfes, are removed by One or Two Spoonfuls of this Elixir taken every Day, and using Exercise. At a particular and critical Time of Life, when they are about to cease, a Spoonful or two must be taken every Night; once a Week increasing the Dose so as to procure two or three Stools. By persisting in this Method, many Persons have acquired good Health for the Remainder of their Days, who probably would otherwise have been afflicted with a Train of dreadful Disorders.

## CHILDRENS' DISORDERS.

**I**F the black Stools are not voided soon after Birth, Half a Tea Spoonful of my Elixir, mixed in Half a Table Spoonful of warm Milk, with the greatest Safety and Ease, brings them away. Gripes are very dreadful Disorders, and, it is well known, sweep of nine in every ten of the infinite Number of Infants who die in the First Months. The grand Cause is the weak digestive Powers, and effete Bile, at this early Time of Life; whence a strong Acid prevails, which coagulates the Milk, stimulates and hurts the tender Coats of the Stomach and Bowels, causing Crying, Wailing, Averseness to sucking or feeding, sour Belchings, vomiting of curdled Milk, and what are called inward Convulsions; sometimes Convulsions of the whole Frame, Belly puffed up with Wind, Difficulty of Breathing, dry Cough, falling away of the Flesh, and very often an excessive Discharge of four green watery Stools. To cure these Disorders, destroy the Acid with any absorbent Powders, such as the Apothecaries sell by the Name of Crabs Eyes; or scraped Chalk may do; by giving in Milk half a Tea Spoonful of this Elixir, with as much of such Powder as will lie moderately heaped on a Shilling, 2 or 3 Times in 24 Hours, the Acid is corrected, the Digestion strengthened, and many Infants have been thereby preserved. Half a Tea Spoonful taken twice a Day carries off the Thrush, Rash, and other Eruptions on the Head and Body; also removes Suppression of Urine, Convulsions, Startings in Sleep, and constant Waking, which generally arise from something irritating the Coats of the Stomach and Bowels.

## WORMS, RICKETS.

**T**HOSE afflicted with the Worms have some, or most of the following Symptoms; a peculiar stinking Breath, Itching of the Nose, pale Countenance, hard or swelled Belly, sometimes an intermitting Pulse and Flushing in the Face, Costiveness, a voracious Appetite, Sickness, Pain in the Stomach and Bowels, Startings, dry Cough, Light-headedness, Faintings, Convulsions; at other Times frothy, green, greasy or slimy Stools. That Worms breed from the



digestive Powers not being strong enough to destroy the Eggs of Insects swallowed with the Food is evident from their never, or in a very slight Degree, affecting active robust Children, or grown up Persons, but only such as are weak, pale, and sluggish; and from this Disease going off, as Age and the digestive Power increase, Children in general are as fond of this Elixir as of Wine, and will readily take every Night 1 or 2 Spoonfuls, or sufficient to give 2 or 3 gentle Stools each Day, by which the Worms, being destroyed within the Body, will come away with the Excrement, in the Form of Skins, Slime, &c. very rarely alive, or whole.

To cure the RICKEFS, let this Elixir be taken in the same Manner as for Worms; but observe in this Disorder to use great Exercise in a warm, dry, clear Air; to rub the Limbs, Back, &c. with hot Flannels, and to give a Spoonful of Wine or fine Ale now and then, but no Butter or fat Meats.

#### DISEASES of HORSES.

**T**HIS true Elixir is of very great Service to the Running, Hunting and other Horses of the Nobility and Gentry; small Doses, from a Quarter to Half a Pint, given as an Alterative every Day for some Time, cleanse the Blood and Juices, open Obstructions in the Lungs, enable them to keep their Wind when in Action, and there is the greatest Reason to believe have prevented many becoming broken-winded. It is a most effectual Remedy for the Colic, when the Horse will not eat, cannot stalle, is feverish, and his Belly tuck'd up, &c. give a Pint or more for a Dose, and repeat it often until the Disorder is removed.

This True ELIXIR being very highly and justly esteemed by the Nobility and Public in general, it has been always unnecessary to insert any Cases or Cures.

Dacey and Co. of Bow Church-Yard; Jackson, in Fleet-Market; Roberts, in the narrow Entrance of Salisbury Court, that is the Coach-way from Fleet Street into Salisbury-square, where I live; and all other Persons, excepting myself are equally ignorant of the true original Receipt; yet taking Advantage of my Silence, they endeavour to mislead the Public by artfully advertising to beware of Counterfeits, and other Methods. To convince every one that I am the sole Proprietor of the Original Receipt and the only Master of the TRUE DAFFY'S ELIXIR, I offer ONE HUNDRED POUNDS for Evidence, to be paid on my conviction the First Person who shall dare to publish or declare, that my late Wife, Mary Swinton, was not Niece of the late Anthony and Mary Daffy, and personal Representative of them, and of their Grandfather Dr. Anthony Daffy the Inventor of this Medicine, and that I am a Counterfeiter, and not legally entitled to, and solely possessed of, his Original Receipt: And I will amply reward those, who will prove, that intending to buy Dr. Anthony Daffy's true original Elixir, they have had counterfeit Sorts imposed on them.

Be pleas'd to take Notice, that no other Bottles than flat Quarts at 12s. and Pints at 6s. each, are retailed in my Warehouse; nor a less Quantity than Six Dozen of the half, or Quarter Pint Bottles, sold to those who retail again; that this True Elixir, whether in the largest or smallest Bottles, is prepared by me in the same faithful and exact Manner from Dr. ANTHONY DAFFY'S TRUE ORIGINAL RECEIPT, in my Custody; that though not stronger than Wine, it keeps for any Number of Years, in all Climates, becoming by Age more and more mild, pleasant, cordial, and grateful to the Stomach and Bowels.

And as Experience shows that it meliorates and softens much more in large Bottles than small, and does not take Hurt by being often opened for Use, if well corked again, the oldest Elixir, in the highest Perfection, is sold in flat Quarts, by the single Bottle; or in Cases that have Partitions to guard the Bottles, and Locks and Keys, containing any Quantity from two to twenty-four Quarts, and printed Directions for taking it; which Cases, on receiving a Letter or Order, will be sent to any Part of the Town.

Nothing is charged for Cases that hold six Quarts or upwards, but smaller must be paid for; and every Letter with only an Order for two Quarts, (being the least Quantity I send) by my Servant I hope will come, as is Customary, free of Expence.

N. B. Money, or good Bills, are usually received at my Warehouse when the Orders are given, or on Delivery of the Elixir at my House, Inn, or Place in Town.

PETER SWINTON.

*Rain Defied—Health Preserved.*

N. CLISSOLD, [19]

Clothier and Woollen-Draper,  
READING, BERKS.

**R**ESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he is appointed sole Agent for the Town and Neighbourhood of READING, to Messrs. Ackerman, Saury, and Co. London, the Patentees of the New Invention for rendering all kinds of

WOOLLEN, LINEN and COTTON CLOTHS  
WATER PROOF.

The result of many experiments enables him to assert with confidence, that *good Cloth*, thus prepared, is absolutely impervious to the heaviest rains, yet perfectly capable of admitting the necessary air, and not being thicker or heavier than common Cloth, it is peculiarly adapted for Hunting and Shooting Dresses.

N. Clissold has now laid in from his Brother's Manufactory, an Assortment of Superior Cloths, and of the most fashionable Colours, which have undergone the *Patent Water Proof Process*.

That the advantages of the discovery may be as extensive as possible, the Patentees have authorised him to receive and forward to the Manufactories now established near London, any kind of Wearing Apparel which will be rendered perfectly Water Proof, without the smallest injury of any kind to the Cloth, and at a small expence.

This invention has been honoured with the particular approbation of the King, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and many distinguished Personages, who have witnessed its effects, and strongly recommend it, of which N. Clissold has in his possession many respectable testimonials.

Ladies and Gentlemen may be accommodated by having their Habits and Cloaths of the very best quality, made in the first stile of neatness, elegance and fashion, equal to any House in London, and on a short notice.

— Liveries with the Family Arms, or Crest, on the Buttons, without any additional expence.

N. B. The Quality and Price will be the best recommendation.

**T**O prevent ACCIDENTS by FIRE.—  
The consequence of so many alarming accidents which have recently happened to Ladies from their cloaths having caught fire, by coming in contact with the grates, induces T. PILTON, Wire-worker to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, 2, New Bond-street, second door from Burlington Gardens, to recommend to the Nobility and Gentry his improved FIRE GUARDS, which are universally acknowledged to be the greatest security from fire of any hitherto invented.— Being small and light in their construction, may be conveyed in the most delicate of Ladies, without the least inconvenience, from one fire place to another, which will prevent the possibility of such dreadful accidents occurring to them. An extensive assortment is constantly on sale with the following Articles, viz. every description of Bird Cages, brass and iron Wire Fenders, Meat Safes and Covers, improved &c. for pleasure grounds, &c.





By the KING's Patent.

CHING's  
Worm-destroying LOZENGES,  
FOR

FITS, Pains in the Stomach, Pains in the Head or Side, and for pale, languid, and emaciated Appearances in young Persons.

*A great Number of Letters from Persons of the first Rank and Character, have been received by the Proprietor, and may be seen at his House, from whence the following are selected and published by Permission, as the most honourable marks of distinguished Approbation.*

From the Right Honourable  
The Lord Chief Baron,

To Mr. CHING, Apothecary, CHEAPSIDE, near St. PAUL's.

SIR—I do you the justice of acquainting you that my Son has derived very material benefit from your Worm Medicine, having been attacked by Worms above a year in the most formidable manner, and attended by a Physician of great skill, my own personal friend, I ventured, but not without acquainting him, to administer your Medicine: the consequence was, that my Son was relieved from a load which cannot with propriety be described, but which appeared to be the nest of these pernicious animals; and I further acquaint you, that from the ease and efficacy of the operation of your Medicine, I am encouraged to repeat it, if I perceive any of those symptoms with which I am well acquainted, from very disagreeable experience.

I have also recommended your Medicine to my friends, particularly a family with which I am nearly connected, where it has done very great service, and when we meet I shall acquaint you with more instances in which it has been attended with perfect success, especially among poor children.

I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

Duke-street, Westminster, Nov. 21, 1798.

AR. MACDONALD.

From the Honourable and Right Reverend  
The Lord Bishop of Carlisle,

To Mr. CHING, Apothecary, Cheap-side, London.

SIR—I readily embrace the opportunity your Letter affords me, of adding my testimony to that of the LORD CHIEF BARON in favour of your Worm Medicine; my eldest Son having a few months ago derived very material benefit from the use of it. He had been unwell for several weeks previous to his taking it, appeared pale and emaciated, was languid, and complained frequently of pains in his head and side. The Lord Chief Baron, who had accidentally seen him in this state, fortunately recommended to me the trial of your Lozenges; and that no time might be lost, or any mistake occur in obtaining the genuine Medicine, sent me three doses of it. The first of these occasioned a visible amendment, and after the second dose every unpleasant symptom disappeared, but I judged it right to give the third, as the two former had agreed so uncommonly well. From that time my Son has been in perfect health, and I certainly attribute his cure wholly to the efficacy of the Worm Lozenges. I have since recommended your Lozenges in several instances, wherein I have the satisfaction to assure you, they have uniformly been of great service. I ought to add, that from the nature of the effect produced by them in my Son's Case, I apprehend his complaints to have arisen from an obstruction between the Stomach and viscera.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Rose Castle, Dec. 7, 1798.

L. CARLISLE.



## From RICHARD MARNELL, Esq.

To Mr. CHING, Apothecary, No. 4, CHEAPSIDE.

SIR—The LORD CHIEF BARON having done me the honour to state his eldest Son's Case, and recommended that my Son should try your Worm Lozenges—as their Cases were perfectly analogous—he did so last June, and to my great happiness found *instant relief*; and he has, by taking them, been cured of a most distressing *CONVULSION FITS*, which, notwithstanding the Prescriptions of the most eminent Physicians for THREE YEARS, sea bathing and every other means that could be thought of, wore him down to an alarming degree, and I created the most fatal crises. To his Lordship's humanity, and the use of your Lozenges, I impute my Son's existence now, and if you require any further testimony, I shall always be ready to give it.

And remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

RICHARD MARNELL.

Buckingham-street, Adelphi,

Feb. 25, 1799.

## From E. W. MASTON, Esq.

Hedley-Hall, Northumberland.

To Mr. CHING, Apothecary, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

SIR—I am happy to inform you that my Daughter, aged 18 years, has, derived the most satisfying benefit from your Worm Lozenges. She had long been weakly, pale, and emaciated; and though she felt an appetite to eat, yet the sight of meat was disgusting to her. Our best medical men differed in their opinions respecting her disorder: one pronounced it a *CHLOROSIS*, another, a strong tendency to an *ATROPHY*; but my Apothecary conjectured it might arise from Worms: and having heard the highest character of your Worm Lozenges, recommended a trial of them, which, in a very short time evinced their efficacy, and removed her complaints.—Gratitude imposes on me the propriety of troubling you with this, which you are at liberty to use in any manner you please. With great regard I remain,

Hedley-Hall,  
May 26, 1799.

Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

E. W. MASTON.

## From an eminent Apothecary at Edinburgh.

To Mr. CHING, Apothecary, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

SIR—I am happy to see, by the respectable Names affixed to your Bills, that your Worm Lozenges continue to maintain the character which they so well deserve. I hear every day of Cures performed by them in many of the most obstinate Cases. Some of the first Medical Characters in this city have, with that candour for which they are so eminently distinguished, prescribed your Lozenges with the greatest success, and it is certainly the most efficacious vermifuge I have ever used, and the success attending the medicine entitles it to my warmest commendation: I may also add, that some of the professors of the college, mention it as the most effectual in Worm Cases, of any Medicine they are acquainted with. I have some Worms in my possession, voided by a Son of Colonel RUDYARD, by taking your Lozenges, after every other Medicine had failed; which Worms are of a very singular and uncommon form. One of them has the appearance of a crab, and two resemble the caterpillar. I have committed them to the Professor of Midwifery, to exhibit when he lectures on Worms. Of Colonel RUDYARD's veracity I cannot have the smallest doubt, or should suspect some imposition, from the worms being of such an extraordinary nature, and no person, to whom I have shewed them, seems to know to what species they belong.

I am, Dear Sir, with much esteem,

Your very obedient humble Servant,

R. SCOTT.

Edinburgh,  
July 29, 1799.

## From THOMAS VINN, Esq.

Vinn-Place, near Derry.

To Mr. CHING, Apothecary, Cheapside, London.

SIR—I have the pleasure to inform you that your Worm Lozenges have performed a most remarkable Cure on my eldest Son, who, for some months, had been troubled with Worms, which excited a very dangerous illness, and having been given over by every Medical Gentleman who attended him, I expected nothing but his dissolution, when a friend of mine, who had just

come from London, advised me to try the effect of your Lozenges, which he said were in very high repute, and had performed many extraordinary Cures, and presented me with some which he had brought with him. I yielded to his persuasion, and found my Son much benefited by taking them *tenor*, and by persevering therein he is *completely* cured. You will oblige me by making this as public as possible for the benefit of others in the same situation.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your humble Servant.

T. VINN.

Vinn-Place, July 20, 1799.

## From a NOBLE EARL.

To Mr. CHING, Apothecary, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

SIR,—I understand from my Apothecary that the effect of your Worm Medicine on my Servant was complete in removing an obstruction in the first Passages and Bowels, but there was no appearance of Worms; she had been unable to get up from her Bed for above nine weeks: if she lay down or stood up the pain about the region of the stomach was increased; she had not eat solid meat for many weeks. Every medicine that two Physicians and an able Apothecary could venture to prescribe, was given to her, but without proper effect. The warm Bath alleviated the pain, but that was only temporary relief. After taking your medicine two days in succession, she got up and began to eat meat, and from that time she menaced space. Whenever the bowels are obstructed, your medicine alone relieves her.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

Though Mr. CHING is not at Liberty to insert the name of the Noble Earl, he has obtained his Lordship's Permission to shew the original Letter to any of the Nobility who may doubt the authenticity of the above.

## From R. C. KELLOW, Esq. Salisbury.

To Mr. CHING, Apothecary, CHEAPSIDE, London.

SIR—Having for some months had violent sick HEAD-ACHS, pains in my STOMACH and BOWELS, an offensive BREATH, a continual wasting of my FLESH, and, at the same time, a voracious appetite, very restless nights, and frequent startings in my sleep, I was persuaded to make trial of your Worm Lozenges, and accordingly purchased a Box of them, which, by following the Directions, brought off a considerable quantity of Worms of different sizes, and almost instantly relieved me; ever since which I have been free from complaints, and enjoy perfect health. My case you are at liberty to make known for the benefit of the afflicted.

R. C. KELLOW.

AS WORMS when generated in the human body are the cause of so many internal afflictions, which, by being mistaken, may prove fatal to the constitution of Men, Women, and Children, Mr. CHING presumes the following useful information will be found generally acceptable.

### Description of Worms,

#### And the Symptoms by which they are known.

The TAPE, or Tape Worm, is called from its flatness and resemblance to tape, is from two thirds of an inch to forty feet in length, and has from one joint to five hundred. The symptoms occasioned by these worms are various, but are generally accompanied with pains about or below the stomach, pains in the head and thighs, looseness of stools, an irregular appetite, and frequently, by their great irritation, they occasion Fits, Convulsions, and all its train of alarming symptoms: *These are the most dangerous worms to be afflicted with, and the most difficult to be eradicated.*

The ROUND, or Round Worm, is from two inches to a foot in length; may be known by pains in the stomach or bowels, a disagreeable smell of the breath, itching in the nose, an unhealthy look, or a itching and grinding of the teeth when sleeping.

The ASCARIDES, so called from their continual motion, are small white worms, with sharp-pointed heads, are known either by a pain and emptiness of the stomach when fasting, or by a disagreeable troublesome itching, which is often mistaken for the Piles.



## DIRECTIONS.

THE yellow Lozenges should be taken the last thing at night, and the brown ones the first thing the following morning. — Grown persons may easily swallow them whole in a little bread, well soaked in gruel, or any other liquid. — Children may also take them in like manner, if the Lozenges are broken into small pieces; otherwise, they may be grated and mixed with jelly, roasted apple, or a small quantity of any liquid.

Supper should be eaten two hours before the yellow Lozenges are taken; and breakfast an hour or two after the brown ones. Broth, Tea, Gruel, or Barley-Water, made palatable with salt, or with sugar, should be frequently drank during the day; and the same care observed not to get cold, as all other opening physic requires.

If there is any acidity or fowness in the stomach that requires to be thrown off, the brown Lozenges may occasion a slight vomiting, which is attended with much benefit, and should be encouraged by drinking a little warm milk and water.

## DOSES.

CHILDREN of one year old, may take a *third part* of a yellow Lozenge the last thing at night, and a *third part* of a brown one the next morning.

Children of four years old, may take one yellow and one brown Lozenge; Children of six or eight years old, may take one and half; and Persons of twelve years old and upwards, may, *in like manner*, take from two to four yellow Lozenges at night, and a like quantity of brown Lozenges the next morning; but as constitutions differ so very materially, it is impossible to lay down one general rule; therefore persons of all ages should, *for the first dose*, take a much less quantity than is here ordered; and after once taking the Lozenges, they can better judge for themselves how many will be sufficient to operate five or six times, which, in most cases, may be necessary, as Worms frequently elude the power of very gentle doses: should this Medicine (from too small a dose being taken) have no visible operation, Persons may rest assured of its being perfectly innocent, and such as can do no injury to the most delicate constitution.

The second dose should be taken two or three days after the first, and in a week after take a third dose, which, perhaps, will be found sufficient to destroy every kind of worm, as well as to cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is offensive, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms proceed; but should any of the complaints continue, this course should be repeated at the end of a fortnight, three weeks, or a month; and though there may be no appearance of Worms during the operation of this medicine, yet it seldom fails to remove most internal complaints; and Worms are frequently discharged *many days after taking it*, so consumed as to have only the appearance of skins.

The operation of this medicine will depend on the state of the body. The first dose, by strengthening the stomach and bowels, and dislodging the crudities with which they were loaded, often prevents a second dose from having any visible effect, in which case a larger quantity should be taken for future doses. Children who cannot be prevailed on to take the brown Lozenges, may take the yellow Lozenges at night, and the next day take a sufficient quantity of Senna tea, *sweetened with sugar*, to operate four or five times.

Should the Lozenges become mouldy by keeping, the nature of the medicine is such, that it will not receive the least injury thereby, but the mould may be easily wiped off.

This medicine, *though perfectly innocent*, should not be taken during the period of a looseness; every thing opening, *except Rhubarb*, being then improper.

N.B. Every paper of Directions is thus signed by the Patentee.

*John Ching*

As opening Physic on all occasions, for Persons who are not subject to Worms, CHING'S PATENT WORM LOZENGES are superior to every other Medicine; will keep good any length of time, and in all climates.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at

CHING and BUTLER's Medicinal Warehouse,

CHEAPSIDE, near St. PAUL's, LONDON.

Sold also by the most respectable Venders of Patent Medicines in every Town in the three kingdoms, in Boxes at 5s. Half Boxes 2s. 9d. and in Family Boxes, equal to five full Boxes, at One Guinea each, duty included,

DOCTOR SWINTON's Warehouse for the *true* DAFFY's ELIXIR, N<sup>o</sup> 46, *Salisbury Square, Fleet Street*, is a large White Stone House, has Two great Golden Balls on the Palisade Stone Pillars, and Two Red Lamps at the Door. All Persons sent for this true Elixir may avoid the Counterfeits, if they have this Bill with them, and strict Orders to go quite through the narrow Entrance of *Salisbury Court*, that is the Coach Way leading from *Fleet Street* into *Salisbury Square*.

MARY SWINTON my late Wife deceased, was Niece and Executrix of ANTHONY and MARY DAFFY, and under their last Wills solely possessed of the only Original Receipt for the *true* DAFFY's ELIXIR, of which I am the sole Proprietor. This excellent Medicine has been prepared in this House, and no where else, by Me, and my said late Wife, her Uncle ANTHONY DAFFY, his Father, and Grandfather Dr. ANTHONY DAFFY the Inventor, upwards of 100 Years.

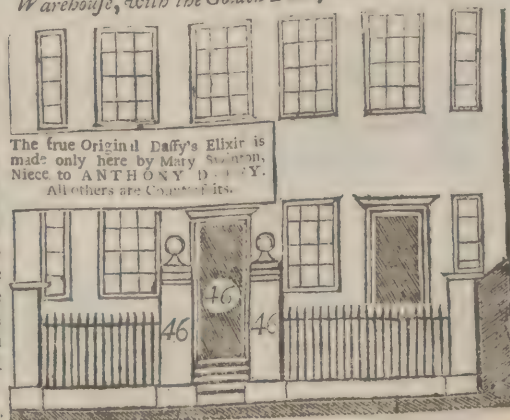
As too much caution cannot be given to prevent Strangers being deceived by the Counterfeits, observe, that my Warehouse has not the Appearance of a public Shop, but of a private House, is in *Salisbury Square*, on the South Side, or that Side farthest from *Fleet Street*, (which Square was formerly called the open Square Part of *Salisbury Court*) that it has two large square Stone Pillars, the great Balls on their Tops gilded, 46 on each Pillar, and Iron Palisades on both Sides of them, which stand 4 Yards before the Door. From the paved Court within the Palisades you go up 3 Stone Steps to the Door, which has a red Lamp on each Side, and "*Dr. Swinton, the Warehouse Door 46*," painted on it. Over my Warehouse Windows is continued a very large Beard, with the following Golden Letters, as in my late Wife's Time, "*The True Original Daffy's Elixir is made only here by MARY SWINTON, Niece to ANTHONY DAFFY, all others are Counterfeits.*"

The Counterfeits are easily known, as they have Sash Doors, no Palisades or Stone Steps to them, and all keep public Shops; Two of whom, viz. *Thomas Clapham* and *Elizabeth Snell*, I prosecuted in the *Court of King's Bench*, before the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, for taking in my Customers, and Imposing on them a spurious Medicine for my *true Daffy's Elixir*, and obtained a Verdict against both, with Damages and Cost of Suit. To prevent the like Injury I have offered in the News Papers a Reward of 100 Pounds for Evidence.

*Samuel Roberts*, in the narrow Entrance of *Salisbury Court* that leads from *Fleet Street* to *Salisbury Square* (whose Shop first strikes the Eyes of Strangers, coming towards my House) has the Assurance to write on the Front of his Shop the following Words, *The Old Warehouse for the Original Daffy's Elixir*, and other audacious Falsehoods, with an Intent to draw in those who are endeavouring to find my Warehouse.

The Counterfeits dare not use my printed Bills with my Name thereto, and as they know that if their own printed Bills with their Names are used, the Imposition may be detected, they often wrap up their Bottles in plain Paper to deceive Strangers, so that the Cheat is not discovered till the fiery hot nauseous griping Quality of what they sell makes it apparent. By such wicked base Practices, they disappoint, and deceive (to say no worse) the Persons who send for my true Elixir, which is very mild and pleasant, rob me of Profit, and then, unless the Counterfeit is returned and the Money repaid, the Reputation of my universally esteemed true Elixir may be hereby also injured in the Opinion of those who have not made trial of it, and are so imposed upon. To prevent such Impositions, observe, that round every Bottle sent out of my Warehouse are wrapped one of these small Bills and a large printed Bill of Directions, having Dr. PETER SWINTON at the Top of the first Page.

This Figure represents the lower Part of my House and Warehouse, with the Golden Balls, Shew Board, &c.



PETER SWINTON.



# THE GENUINE

## Dr. JOHNSON's famous Golden OINTMENT.

Formerly prepared by Mr. THOMAS SINGLETON, Proprietor, *Lambeth Butts*; but now by his Son, WILLIAM SINGLETON, (sole Proprietor) No. 2, *Union Place, Lambeth*. *This Medical Preparation has been in Mr. SINGLETON's Family for upwards of Two Hundred Years, and the Recipe is now in his Possession.*

HE respectfully informs the Public, that none is truly Genuine but what has the Words, "W. SINGLETON, *Lambeth Butts*," written in Blue Letters round the outside of the Callipots. This Ointment is an effectual Remedy in Inflammations, and all other disorders in the Eyes, having completely effected some Thousands of Cures when all other Means have failed; it is also calculated for all Sorbute Humours in any Part of the Body, as it draws out the Humour, and is no Ways repellant.

### DIRECTIONS for USE.

Dissolve the Ointment by the Heat of Fire or Candle, then dip a feather in it or Camels hair brush, so as to take up but a very small Quantity at a Time, and draw it over the external Part of the Eye-lid, very light and thin: The first Three or Four Times using may occasion the Disorder to appear worse, but afterwards its Operation will yield Satisfaction. In other Cases anoint the Part affected. At night going to rest is the most proper Time to apply it.

It is requested that those who purchase the said Ointment, will be careful to see that the Name, "Wm. SINGLETON," is wrote on the Stamp, which covers the Pot.

Beware of Counterfeits; for if offered for Sale at a Medicinal Shop at the Royal Exchange, which Shop fronts the Street of *Canal*, it is a Counterfeit by One who puts the Name of T. SINGLETON, *Lambeth Butts*, on his Pots that contain his Article, whereby he imposes his Trash on the Public. and the unwary Purchaser is constantly Tricked.——The Genuine, by Order of the Proprietor, is sold at Mr. TURT's Shop, which is close adjoining the great Gate leading into the Royal Exchange. This is to caution all Servants and Messengers going to the Shop where the Counterfeit is Sold.

The Proprietor thinks it necessary to caution the Public if they should Purchase this Ointment of Mrs. ANSTID, No. 8, *Great East Cheap*, who is now, and has been many Years accustomed to sell it, that she delivers her own printed Directions with this Article, for the applying of it, instead of the Proprietor's, which she refuses to use. The Proprietor's Bills, containing proper Directions for using the same; he has of late refused to serve her with this Article for the above Reason. She likewise sells it at an advanced Price of 9d. a Pot more than any other Vender in *London*.

Beware of a Counterfeit Sort at *Nottingham*, the Genuine sold only by Mr. Bower.

The Price of each Pot is 1s. 9d. and continues to be sold (by Authority of the Proprietor) at the following Places:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Mr. TURT, under the <i>Royal Exchange Gateway</i> , and at no other Shop near the said Place | Mr. Thomas Browne, Bookseller, <i>Hull, Yorkshire</i>                      |
| Mrs. Pearson, opposite <i>St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street</i>                             | Mr. Jenkinson, Printer & Bookseller, <i>Huntingdon</i>                     |
| Mr. Rich, Glover, No. 195, opposite <i>Sackville Street, Piccadilly</i>                      | Mr. William Cook, at <i>Farnham, Surrey</i>                                |
| Messrs. Jeboult and Co. Medicinal Warehouse, No. 150, <i>Oxford Street</i> , late Bacon's    | Mr. Thomas Mann, Druggist, <i>Horsham, Sussex</i>                          |
| Mrs. Dyer, No. 9, <i>Bishopsgate-Street</i>  | Messrs. Gregsons, No. 116, <i>Duke-Street, Liverpool</i>                   |
| Mr. Shaw, Medicinal Warehouse, <i>Margaret's-Hill, Borough</i>                               | Mr. Thomas Lorking, at <i>Cavendish, Suffolk</i>                           |
| Mr. William Amorose, <i>Woodwich-Market</i>  | Mr. Edward Chamberlin, <i>Holborn, London</i>                              |
| Mrs. Thomas Frost, <i>Sheffield, Yorkshire</i>   | Mr. Benjamin Lane, Grocer, <i>Yarmouth, Norfolk</i>                        |
| Mrs. Lamb, Grocer, <i>Bath</i>   | Mrs. E. Lisle, <i>Messing Street, Newcastle upon Tyne</i>                  |
| Mr. Darnton, at <i>Darlington in Durham</i>  | Mr. George Norton, <i>Hendon on Thames, Oxfordshire</i>                    |
| Mr. T. Weatherald, Grocer, <i>Baxtree-Gate, Whitby, Yorkshire</i>                            | Mr. Robert Wetton, Bookseller, <i>Chertsey, Surrey</i>                     |
| Messrs. Matchett and Co. in <i>Derby</i>   | Mr. Palmer, Grocer and Draper, <i>Holbeach, Lincolnshire</i>               |
| Mr. Edward Coveney, <i>Faversham, Kent</i>   | Mr. John Searle, at <i>Chateris, Cambridge</i>                             |
| Mr. William Lyon, at <i>Wigan, in Lancashire</i>   | Mr. John Drury, Printer, opposite the Bank, at <i>Lincoln</i>              |
| Mr. George Ledger, Bookseller, at <i>Dover, in Kent</i>                                      | Mr. Croft, <i>St. Ives, Huntingdonshire</i>                                |
| Mr. William Gliddon, of <i>St. Thomas's, Exeter</i>  | Messrs. Holl and Brandish, <i>Worcester</i>                                |
| Mr. James Neal, Druggist, at <i>Dover, in Kent</i>   | Mrs. Nicholson, <i>South Bridge, Edinburg, Scotland</i>                    |
| Mr. W. Bower, Apothecary, facing <i>Leen Bridge, Nottingham</i>                              | Mr. Johnson's Medicinal Warehouse, <i>Clapham, Surrey</i>                  |
| Mr. James Delmar, Perfumer, <i>George-Street, Canterbury</i>                                 | Messrs. Marshall and Son, <i>Chymists, Chancery Lane, London</i>           |
| Mr. William Tellyman, Bookseller, in <i>York</i>   | Mr. C. Broughton, Druggist, <i>Devizes, Wiltshire</i>                      |
| Mr. Harrod, Printer, <i>Market Harborough, Leicestershire</i>                                | Mr. John Knight, Grocer, <i>Burslem, Staffordshire</i>                     |
| Mr. Charles Palmer, opposite the Town-hall, at <i>Oxford</i>                                 | Mr. Richard Poucher, Weaver, <i>Digby, Lincolnshire</i>                    |
| Mr. J. Gregory, <i>North-Street, Brighthelmston, Sussex</i>                                  | Mr. Francis Ridley, Druggist, <i>Richmond, Yorkshire</i>                   |
| Mr. John Fishlake, Grocer, <i>Catharine-Street, Salisbury</i>                                | Mr. W. Smith, Bookseller, <i>Bedford</i>                                   |
| Mr. Mark Porter, <i>Market-Place, Wokingham, Berkshire</i>                                   | Mr. W. Blenkinsop, Druggist, <i>Warwick</i>                                |
| Messrs. Swinney and Walker, <i>Birmingham</i>  | Messrs. Moore and Cooke, Druggists, <i>Rye, Sussex</i>                     |
| Mr. Joseph Soden, Druggist, <i>Coventry</i>  | Mr. Ely Hargrave, Bookseller, <i>Knarborough and Harrowgate, Yorkshire</i> |
| Mr. Robert Phillipson, Druggist, <i>Chichester, Sussex</i>                                   | Mr. John Mennons, Printer, <i>Glasgow, Scotland</i>                        |
| Mr. John Jones, China Shop, <i>Bishopstortford, Hertfordshire</i>                            | Mr. Rickman, Grocer, <i>Market-place, Maidenhead, Berks</i>                |
| Mr. Richard Earnshaw, Druggist, <i>Wakefield, Yorkshire</i>                                  | Mr. James Morrison, Paisly, <i>Scotland</i>                                |
| Mr. Edward Templar, Grocer, <i>Lymington, Hampshire</i>                                      | Mr. William Brown, Grocer, <i>Spratton, Northamptonshire</i>               |
| Mr. Painter, at <i>Andover, Hants</i>  | Mr. Hartlebury, <i>Tewksbury, Gloucestershire</i>                          |
| Mr. Bewick, at <i>Sutherland, Durham</i>   | Mr. John Barber, <i>Eckington, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire</i>           |
| Mrs. Fowler, at <i>Hyam, Northamptonshire</i>  | Messrs. Clachar, Meggy, and Chalk, <i>Chelmsford, Essex</i>                |
| Mr. Fleet Smith, at <i>Liphook, Hampshire</i>  | Mr. Belam, Druggist, <i>High-Street, Portsmouth</i>                        |
| Mr. William Hardiman, <i>Ely</i>   | Mr. John Calow, <i>Chesterfield, Derbyshire</i>                            |
| Mr. Adams, <i>Loughborough, Leicestershire</i>   | Mr. Peck, at <i>Hertford</i>   |
| Mr. Francis, at <i>Rocheester</i>  | Mr. Lockett, China Warehouse, <i>Market-place, Lynn, Norfolk</i>           |
|  | Mr. Baxter, Italian-Warehouse, <i>Edinburgh</i>                            |

\*\*\* Please to be particular in keeping this Ointment in a cool Place.







What a man after this  
script in Nov. 1814 took  
up 3 hours & 3 qrs over  
the fire after having been  
slept of 28 hours & strain.

at the end of p. 9 the  
cure for luno-  
p8 Tarabto cure  
for rague-  
end of p 85 for a  
costive child -

87 if making any  
is stained by any  
thing like  
89 how to hard linen  
that is colour as it  
may not wash out -

101. 113. 114.

end of 123. 125, 126

end of 128. 129. 137.

140 146 148

151 152



723  
Strengthening food for a child  
brought up by hand.

Take a pint bason full of the  
best white wheat flour & let it stand  
in the oven with a batch of  
bread the whole time.

It will be found considerably  
hardened, & must be rolled  
on a paper with a rolling pin,  
a little at a time, as it is  
wanted, in order to reduce it to  
bread. Mix it with cold  
water, & boil it to be as thick  
as starch. Then add to it milk

Milk & Sugar to your Taste -  
to be taken warm like Pap -  
This is not windy or Pap-made  
of bread; which is owing  
perhaps to the yeast contained  
in it. It is also found to  
agree better than Licorice  
powder.

A Physician who has had  
15 Children recommends this  
they having been brought up  
by this means, & being  
remarkably strong & healthy.  
The Care must be of changing  
Sachets were to lead the  
Seat of the Ovaries.



In the Edinburgh  
new dispensatory it is  
said of the medical  
of guaiacum.

"Taken internally, it  
commonly excites a  
sense of warmth in the sto-  
-mach, a dryness of the  
mouth, with thirst. It  
increases the heat of  
the body, & quickens  
the circulation.

If the patient be kept  
warm, it produces perspiration,  
if exposed freely to the air,  
an increased flow of urine.

In large doses it is pur-  
gative.

Guaiac is a useful remedy  
in rheumatic gout, &c.  
— — —

In Walpole's edition of M. S. Journals, L. Sibthorp in his account of the plants of Greece mentions *Hyoscyamus albus* (Henbane) — "The leaves are applied externally to the face as an opiate, or antispasmodic in the tooth-ache. In this complaint also the juices of its bristly seeds are received into the mouth." — p. 42 Memoirs relating to European and

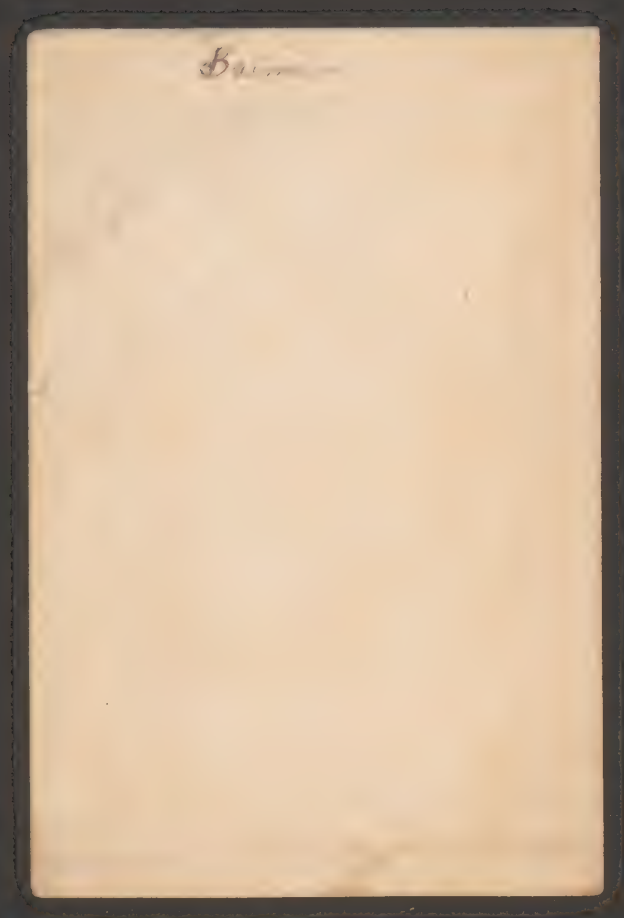


Painted Turkey <sup>to</sup> [unclear]

Dr. Kinglake, of Taunton, has lately administered, with complete success, the spirit of turpentine (two drachms) with castor oil (half an ounce), in a case of obstinate obstruction of the intestines, which had resisted bleeding, warm-bath, active purgatives, and other remedies. He ordered it to be administered with the castor oil in the above proportions, every half hour, till an evacuation was produced. He states that it seemed to allay irritation of the stomach and intestines. He also spoke in high terms of its beneficial effects in such cases, when administered glistewise.— *Gazette of Health*.



10





Sir George Githens's letter was in  
 answer to one from Dr. Hunt who  
 enquired whether my sister's contin-  
 -ued use for five & twenty years past  
 every day of her life of the naphthol  
 alkaline water; & also, during many  
 of the latter of those years, of large  
 quantities of magnesia daily,  
 were not pernicious instead of salu-  
 -tary; which he had been led to  
 think in respect to the former by  
 Dr. Matthew Tierney; and in re-  
 -spect of the latter, by what he had  
 read in some Review.

Dear Friend

I take the liberty of writing these few lines to say that I have taken the medicine that Mrs. Lane was so kind to send me and I find great benefit and I seem now quite clear from the dropsy and thank God I can now get about quite well for what I call my duty to me and Mrs. Lane and I am very thankful for so great a kindness that I have received from them.

So I remain with respect  
your humble servant  
Charles Baker Humphrey

April 4. 1820



For  
Søren Smith at the  
Reverend doctor line

Søren

1812

I am told the Lehigh  
River the one opposite L  
cracks after it is heated, into  
all the eastern coast. Until our  
-tains it runs hot and when in  
open - -



The Road to

1911  
Lined Plaster - for  
thrusts - bruises - strains -  
has the lining on  
when plaster is taken off & p.  
humors is dried with a soft  
linen, has ready a lined  
plaster to apply to the part,  
keep it on 2 hours, & then  
put on the usual healthy  
salve on a linen -

For strains & bruises apply it  
as soon as possible, & repeat



on 2 hours

The Edinburgh Dispensatory.

In the table showing in what quantities the several medicines may be administered, says that Oil of Peppermint is given in doses from three to ten drops.

In page 195 it says that it is often given with advantage in doses of a few drops in cramps of the stomach.

It is therefore questionable whether so large a dose as Dr. Warren took is advisable.



This medical receipt book belonged to a Dr. Loveday, of Manchester Royal Infirmary; his ancestor, another Dr. Loveday, mentioned in it. He must have somehow acquired it when the original Dr. died, or later.

About 1940 Dr. L. gave this book to my father — for 50 years it has entertained + fascinated me — which I looked up names years ago — I came across details in 'Jents. Mag.' when I was doing work for my H.A. thesis on 18th politics c. 1949-1951. of some of the people concerned.

It might even be worth publishing by someone who understood all the 18th medical terms + references. Dr. Loveday, whom I can hardly remember, later committed suicide, for some reason ~~or~~ or another.

My father, Jack Edric Southall, was Chief Technician in the Clinical Lab. at M/C R. Inf. for 30 years.

I now do not have long to live, + I wanted to get the ~~pro~~ provenance down on paper for this unique volume.

Enghin Corrin.

1992

(c. 1757 - 1832)

a Rev. ~~Dr~~ John Hind died Oct 29. 1832 at Fimdon  
Sussex aged 75 - D.D. Vicar of Hat parish -  
son of [Rev. Richard Hind, D.D. formerly Vicar of  
Rochdale + Chaplain to Duke of Marlborough] and  
brother to Rev. Thomas Hind, Rector of Arley &  
Westwell, Oxfs + Vicar of 'Wimborne' in Northampton  
who died 1815 - bro. to Martin Hind,  
merchant of Leeds (in Nichols' hist. Anecdotes)  
- John was Fellow of <sup>(c. 1757)</sup> Magdalen College, Oxford  
M.A. 1780 <sup>(c. 1757)</sup> B.D. 1784 + D.D. 1797 - presented  
to Fimdon by Hat society 1807 (1807)

- Hind died Jan 1815, son of Rev. Dr. Hind  
late Vicar of Rochdale, Lancs

- a Peter Zinzam, M.P., died Nov 9. 1781 at  
Pangbourne House, near Reading, very old, author  
of poem "The Snipe" - P. is c. 5 miles W.W. of  
Reading.)

- Dr. Isaac Schomburg died March 4. 1780 in  
Conduit St., eminent physician - did not think  
much of his fee, never demanded it - lowest plainness  
of manner

- Mrs. Mary Swinton of Salisbury Sq. niece of Anthony  
Duffy + wife of R. Peter Swinton, prepared Thirsk, died  
1780 c. Oct.

1588-1603



Died Jan 29. 1837 at Oxford aged 81 yrs.  
Anne, widow of John Loveday, D.C.L., only child  
of Wm. Taylor hodes of Williamsport, where she  
was born + died.

on April 17. 1820 Died at Portsmouth, Caroline  
third d. of Dr. Lind.

1191 Earl of Macclesfield.

James Schweppe

Mrs. Loder<sup>1</sup> Dr. Schomberg, Mrs.  
Dible<sup>3</sup>, Dr. James<sup>3</sup> Mrs. Assheton<sup>9</sup>.  
Dr. Loveday<sup>10</sup>, Captain Manley<sup>11</sup>, Captain  
Onslow<sup>12</sup> Dr. Townson<sup>12</sup>, Dr. Dover<sup>13</sup>.  
Mrs. Baker<sup>14</sup> Mrs. Spicer<sup>15</sup> Mr. Bulley<sup>16</sup>  
Mrs. Martin<sup>16</sup> 1779 Mrs. A. Manley<sup>19</sup>  
Miss Bever<sup>20</sup> Miss E. Blane<sup>12</sup> Dr. Jay<sup>22</sup>  
Mrs. Jozam<sup>22</sup> Mrs. Spicer<sup>23</sup> Mrs.  
Ponsonby, Daniel Prince, Dr. Buchan<sup>24</sup>  
Mrs. Goodwin<sup>27</sup> Dr. ...<sup>29</sup> Duke  
of Northumberland, Mrs. Ashfordby<sup>33</sup>  
Dr. Hall<sup>37</sup> Mrs. Brew, Mrs. Understegen<sup>40</sup>  
Sir William Temple, Dr. Warren<sup>44</sup>  
Dr. Fothergill<sup>45</sup> Dr. Gibbs, Duke of  
Lancaster, Dr. James, Mrs. Blewett,  
Peacock chairman to Duke of Marlborough,  
Dr. Lobb, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Pennock  
Lord Ailesbury, Mrs. Micklem, Mrs.  
Bellingham, Mrs. Warner, Dr.  
Addington, Mrs. Prickard, Dr. James  
Dr. Goddard, Lady Gayley<sup>46</sup> Dr. Townson



Mrs. J. Davison, Turner, Sir Wm.  
Dorothy, The Duchess of Leeds, Dr.  
Maysay, Dr. Hugh Smyth, Mrs. James  
Dr. Mead, Dr. Boerhaave, Mrs. Nicol,  
Dr. Winchester, Mrs. W. Bottle, Mrs.  
Seton, Mrs. R. Deane ~~Mrs. Loder~~  
Mrs. Costes, Mrs. G. Wilson, Nurse  
Hastings, Jumbull 1785, Mrs. Susan  
Gleske, Miss Rich, Dr. John Hunter,  
Mrs. Pigot, Bishop of Chester Dr.  
Gleaver, Mr. Brook, Mrs. Sutton  
Daughter to Dr. Addington, Mrs. J. Loveday,  
Dr. King, King and ~~Mr.~~ Addington  
Lady Rolle, Mrs. Windham, Mrs.  
Forlaven, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Jork  
Lieutenant Hardy in his Travels in  
Mexico, Dr. Spay, Lord Egremont. 234.  
Sir George Gibbs Dr. Hind,  
Benjamin Franklin P. 196.  
Mr. Barry O'Meara, surgeon to  
Emperor Napoleon.

Caversham

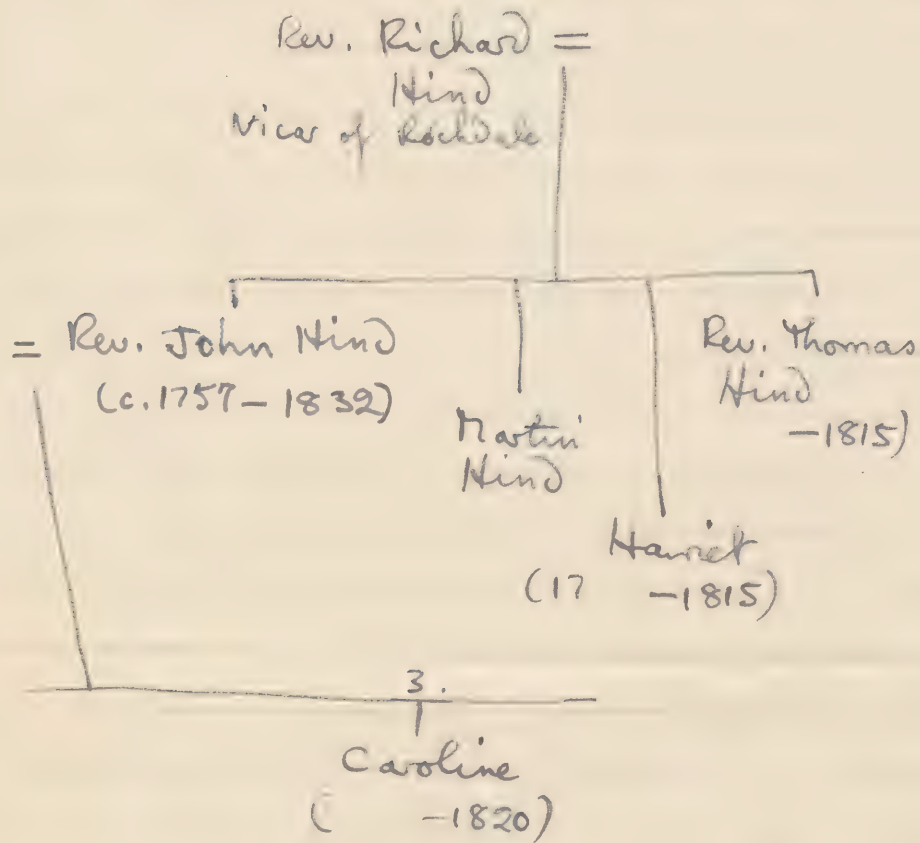
P. 6 + 37

Mrs. Thomson of Exell P. 8

Sarah P. 16

Binfield P. 33

Hind family



of Findon, near Brighton

Sarah?  
Arthur?

Dr. Hind's medical book (casts from  
c. 1778 - c. 1831-2)



Dr. John Loveday born c. 1710 or 1711, entered  
Magdalen College, Oxford June 12. 34, son of a  
Dr. John L. - lived at Caversham near Reading  
(just to North) - pleasant, learned, frequent writer  
in Gents Mag. - marr. more than once. - first  
wife Anna-Maria, eld. d. of William Goodwin  
of Charlescote, Ws. by his second wife Abigail  
Bartlett.

Dr. John Loveday <sup>only</sup> son of above <sup>by 1st wife</sup> - born  
Nov. 22. 1742, died March 4. 1809 at William-  
scot, near Banbury (c. 4 miles N.E. of Banbury)  
- D.C.H. - Comm. of Peace in Oxfs. - regular  
Gents Mag. correspondent like father. - attended  
Grammar School, Reading - in 1760 to Magd.  
College, Oxford - friend to George Vansittart  
+ Chas. Fanshawe - in 1777 married  
Anne Taylor hoder, only d. + heir of Wm.  
Taylor hoder of Williamscot (gr. gr. d. of  
Wm. Goodwin by 1st wife) - had 4 sons +  
1 d. - friend to Mr. Derrick, who left him  
books. - his widow Anne died Jan 29. ~~1807~~ 1837  
aged 81 yrs. at Oxford. - ~~began receipt book~~  
~~c. 1778, kept till 18~~



Dr. John LoveDay =

1. = Abigail  
Booth

Wm. 2. = Abigail  
Goodwin Bartlett.

2. Dr. John LoveDay" = Anna Maria  
= (c.1710 - 1789)

2. = ~~Edward~~  
Taylor hoder

Wm. Taylor =  
hoder

Dr. John = Anne  
LoveDay 1777 Taylor  
(1742 - 1809) hoder  
(c.1755 - 1837)

4 sons

1 d.



DALBY'S



CARMINATIVE.

WHICH is founded on just Medical Principles, is a most safe, effectual, and often indeed an immediate, Remedy for the *Wind*, the watery and dry *Gripes*, *Convulsions*, and all those fatal Disorders in the Bowels of INFANTS, which carry off such a Number of the Human Species under the Age of Two Years. It is also equally efficacious in *Gouty Pains* in the Intestines, the *Bloody Flux*, and the most *racking Colicks* in GROWN PERSONS and particularly serviceable in those Fluxes and Disorders of the Bowels which Seamen are subject to. It may not be improper to add, that those Children who have been used to this Medicine are scarcely ever afflicted with *Worms*.

### *The Manner of Using it.*

AT any Time when your Child is oppressed with Wind, griped, or in Pain in the Bowels, give a small Tea Spoonful or the Carminative, mixed in about a common Spoonful (not more) of his Food, made thin, or, if the Child refuse its Food, it should be given in warm Water with a little Sugar. If it does not give Ease in six or eight Minutes, repeat the Dose fixed as before.

When you give it to a Child that is but two or three Days old, begin with only 10, 12, or 15 Drops, and in Cases of extreme Weakness, when you cannot well get down so much, you may begin with five or six Drops, increasing the Dose in Proportion to the Age of the Child, and the Violence of the Symptoms.

If a Dose were to be given once a Day to all Children from two or three Days to a Fortnight or three Week old, you might thereby prevent many Disorders the Bowels are liable to, by carrying off that crude Matter which frequently occasions them, (the bad Effects whereof are often manifested by Worms, Rickets, Ruptures, Convulsions, and other fatal Symptoms) by strengthening the Stomach and Bowels, by causing good laudable Chyle, and thereby establishing a good Constitution.

In Watery Gripes or Bloody Stools, you may repeat the Dose, proportioned to the Age of the Patient once in three or four Hours, during the violence of the Symptoms; afterwards every Morning and evening 'till he recovers. To a Child from one to two Years old, give a large Tea Spoonful, or more if the Symptoms are violent. To a Child of seven Years old, three Tea-Spoons. To a grown Person, half or Two-thirds of a Bottle at a Dose.

Children that are subject to Costiveness, or four Vomitings, may take *Glass's Magnesia* with the Carminative, to great Advantage.

In Gouty Pains in the Stomach or Bowels, a Fit of the Gravel or Cholick, or in painful Flatulencies of any kind, a Dose of the Carminative, properly proportioned according to these Directions, may be taken once in two or three Hours 'till the Violence of the Symptoms abates. In all very violent Cases a grown Person should take a whole Bottle for the first Dose; and where an obstinate Costiveness prevails, and no Stool is obtained by the Medicine, let a common Glister be given, or a Pint and Half of Mutton Broth by way of Glister, and repeated once in two Hours 'till a Stool is procured. \*\*\* 'Till this is done no effectual Relief will result from this or any other Medicine.

Against the Bloody Flux this Medicine is second to none: In this Case let the Patient, being fourteen Years old or upwards, take Half or Two-thirds of a Bottle every Morning and Evening, or oftener, if the Violence of the Symptoms require it. And here it may be proper to caution Mothers and Nurses not to repeat this Medicine too often, lest it should lose its Power by a frequent Repetition of the Dose. In the most obstinate Cases twice or thrice a Day, at the most, is generally found sufficient for Infants.

\*\*\* Due Regard should be had to the Patient's Diet, in all Cholicks and other Disorders of the Bowels.—Remember always to shake the Bottle well before you pour it out.

This Medicine is now and will in future be prepared by Mrs. FRANCES GELL, Daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Dalby, the Inventor, to whom he bequeathed the same in the following Words.

### EXTRACT from the WILL of Mr. JOSEPH DALBY.

AND, Whereas I did many Years since instruct my Daughter Frances, now the Wife of Anthony Gell, of North-street, Westminster, Gentleman; in the Art and Method of preparing, compounding, and making up a certain Medicine, of which I am the Sole Inventor; called and universally known by the Name of DALBY'S CARMINATIVE: I have again instructed and communicated, to my said Daughter Frances Gell, the Secret of preparing or making up the said Medicine; and, I do hereby constitute and appoint my said Daughter, the sole Preparer of this useful Medicine.—I likewise give to my said Daughter Frances Gell, the sole Property of the said CARMINATIVE and all Profits arising from the Sale thereof, to her and her Heirs for ever.

The Public will observe, there is a Seal, like the Impression above, upon the Cork of each Bottle, and that on the Side of each Bottle there is a Label, with these Words, "*Dalby's Carminative, prepared by his Daughter, Frances Gell;*" and moreover as a further Security against Counterfeits, the Name of *F. Newbery* is engraved upon the Stamps, which it would be a Capital Offence to imitate. No others are Genuine.

It is Sold Wholesale and Retail as usual only by FRANCIS NEWBERY, at the Only Warehouse for Dr. James's Powder, (No. 45) St. Paul's Church Yard, London. But as many Persons are led to imagine, that Mr. NEWBERY's Warehouse is at a Bookseller's, of the same Name, at the Corner of St. Paul's, it is proper to inform them, that neither that, nor any other Bookselling House, is the least Concern in this or any other of his Medicines, and they are requested to observe, that his Warehouse is at the West End of St. Paul's, on the Coach-Way, five Doors from Cheapside, towards Watling-Street.

Price One Shilling and Six-pence a Bottle; and Three-pence Stamp Duty.

A considerable Allowance is made by Mr. NEWBERY, to those who purchase Quantities either for charitable Uses, or to sell again:—and it may be had Retail, by his Appointment, at Mrs. RANDALL's, at the Royal Exchange Gate; at Mr. BAYLEY's, Perfumer, in Cock-lane, at Mr. STEPHEN'S Warehouse, No. 10, Old Bond Street; at Mr. BUCHELL's, Proprietor of the Anodyne Necklace, No. 78, in Long Acre; at Mr. FRAKE's, Apothecary, Tottenham-Court Road; at Mr. WATTS's, Druggist, No. 469, Strand, and at Messrs. TILK and BROWNE's, No. 254, Borough High-Street. It may also be had, Retail only, of Mrs. Gell, North-street, Westminster.

\*\*\* The Carminative suffers no Injury by keeping, or by Change of Climate.



